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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNENDING.

[From All the Year Round.]

There is an end to kisses and to sighs;
There is an end to laughter and to tears;
An end to fair things that delight our eyes,
An end to pleasant sounds that charm our ears;
An end to enmity's foul libelling,
And to the gracious praise of tender friend;
There is an end to all but one sweet thing—
To Love there is no end.

That warrior carved an empire with his sword,
The empire now is but like him—a name;
That statesman spoke, and by a burning word
Kindled a nation's heart into a flame;
Now nought is left but ashes, and we bring
Our homage to new men, to them we bend;
There is an end to all but one sweet thing—
To Love there is no end.

All beauty fades away, or else, alas!
Men's eyes grow dim, and they no beauty see;
The glorious shows of Nature pass and pass,
Quickly they come, as quickly do they flee;
And he who hears the voice of welcoming
Hears next the low, sad farewell of his friend;
There is an end to all but one sweet thing—
To Love there is no end.

And for ourselves—our father, where is he?
Gone, and a memory alone remains;
There is no refuge on a mother's knee
For us, grown old and sad with cares and pains;
Brotherless, sisterless, our way we wend
To Death's dark house from which we shall not rove;
And so we cease; yet one thing hath no end—
There is no end to Love.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

For a while after the close of the war, my office was just opposite Captain H—'s and it was with great pleasure that I used to go over to the captain's, after business hours, and listen to his "war yarns," as he called them. He seldom spoke of himself, but the following he told me of his own personal experience, which I give in his own words.

During the war I had considerable duty as a spy, and on one occasion I came near losing my life.

Just after one of our fierce battles, particular information was needed concerning the condition of the rebel troops quartered in our section. I was fully aware of the risk I incurred, nor was I ignorant of the fate awaiting me if I was suspected and taken. I had reconnoitered pretty thoroughly, gained about all the information necessary, and was beginning to think of returning, when the following neident decided me.

While walking along, musing upon the exciting events which were then transpiring, I was met by a rebel private.

Hello, old boy, you're going the wrong way," cried the fellow in an animated tone of voice.

"I guess not," I replied carelessly.

"Well, I 'spose you know best, but you'd better go back with me to the camp. I'm going to get a description of the chap that's been playing the spy," added the fellow, familiarly.

"What about him? I'ts all news to me," I replied with as little outward appearance of concern as possible, though my pulse beat a little quicker than usual at the man's words.

"You must be deaf, then, for everybody is talking about him to-day," he continued.

"His name is Tom Jones and he's been skulking round here, listening to what the the officers say, pumping the men and trying to find out what the next move is to be. But they're on his track. There's a bounty on his head, and he's as good as a dead man."

"Good enough for him!" I exclaimed, maintaining the same indifferent demeanor. "His life isn't worth much, that's a fact. But I say,comrade," I said slapping him familiarly, on the shoulder, "isn't hanging a little too good for the rascal?

The man replied with a coarse laugh and an oath, and then passed his way. Had the fellow been acquainted with my description, detection would have been certain. When I left the rebel barracks in the morning, I noticed nothing unusual; but my absence, added to other circumstances, awakened suspicion. Not a moment was to be lost; my life depended upon instant concealment as flight at that hour (it being four in the afternoon) would be attended by extreme danger.

Without further delay I entered a thick growth of trees near by and looked about for some place of coucealment. I could discover nothing but a large brush heap, but as no better could be found I concealed myself beneath it as well as possible.

I was none too soon, for in a short time I heard the tramp of horses' feet and the voice of men. Without halting they passed the spot where I lay, I breathed more freely when their shouts were lost in the distance. In my hiding place time dragged slowly. The ground was very cold and damp from the effects of a recent rain, which did hot add much to the pleasantness of my situation. I dared not stir for fear of attracting the attention of some persons who might be lurking in the vicinity.

For several days I had not felt well, owing to the effect of the long march I had endured before undertaking this business, and I felt I was rapidly becoming worse. Cold chills ran over me, my head was hot and ached badly, and a general languor pervaded my whole system.

It was now evening; the moon shone brightly. What shall I do? I feared being seen if I attempted to leave my covert, But if it was dangerous to go it was equally so to remain. For three hours had I lain there, benumbed with cold and growing more feeble every moment.

Al this juncture I remembered having seen a small cabin at a short distance. I determined to seek it,and throwing myself upon the mercy of the inmates to ask their assistance and protection.

Pushing aside the brush cautiously, and glancing from side to side, I crept hurriedly a little ways upon my hands and knees, and then gradually raised myself to an upright position. This was not accomplished without severe effort; my limbs were weak and cramped,and I could hardly walk for the pain it gave me. My head was so light and dizzy that it was some minutes before I could recollect in what direction the cabin was. But at length my senses returned and I moved slowly forward. I discovered the light which shone from the window; I approached the cabin, but paused at hearing the sound of voices. Taking a few more noiseless steps I was enabled to glance through the rude window. Two men and two women were within.

I could hear the voices plainly from where I stood, and I listened to see if I could not gain some clue to the character of the inmates.

"I am quite confident that we shall succeed," said one.

"The reward is worthy trying for anyway," returned the other.

"What will be done with him if he should be caught?" asked the younger of the two females.

"No matter! They won't be likely to let him go again," said the elderly man, with a significant shrug of the shoulders.

"He'll be treated as spies usually are probably," remarked the middle aged woman who had not before spoken.

The younger shuddered and looked thoughtful. "I wish there was no such thing as war; it so brutalizes human nature," she said earnestly, after a pause.

"The sooner the Yanks are conquered the quicker it will be ended," said the youngest man. "So you see it's my duty to catch this fellow who is said to be very cunning and useful in his way. He can't be a great ways off and the sooner we get startled after him, the sooner we shall hunt him down."

The other gave his hearty assent to this proposal, and after talking over their plans together, both men left the cabin and passed so near to where I stood, that by raising my hand I could have touched them. But fortune favored me, and the darkness which succeeded the moon's departure, hid me from their sight.

Waiting until they were out of hearing I stepped to the cabin door and tapped.

The latch was raised, and a voice demanded, "who's there?"

"A friend; one at least, who has not the power to harm you," I replied.

The door opened wider, and the woman scrutinized me closely.

"I am sick, hungry and sorely pressed by my enemies; I am the spy for whom the reward is offered; I am in distress. You can save me or deliver me into the hands of your husband, or those who have gone in pursuit of me."

The mother and daughter exchanged glances but neither spoke, and anxiously I waited the decision.

The woman who opened the door, motioned me to enter. I did so, and a seat was placed for me by the daughter, whose sympathies were obviously enlisted.

"We can give you food, but our protection will avail but little after my husband's return," said the woman.

"Can you not conceal me?" I asked earnestly. "Heaven will surely reward you."

The mother looked at the daughter and they conversed together in a low tone.

"We will do what we can said the former briefly,as she placed food and drink before me and signed for me to eat.

"Do not talk," she added quickly,as I endeavored to express my gratitude. "There is no time to lose, and food will do more good than anything else!"

I did not wait for a second bidding, and the nutritious beverage soon had the effect to renew my strength and inspire fresh courage. My head felt less giddy, the cheerful fire warmed my stiffened limbs, and I would certainly have fallen asleep in my chair had not a feeling of dread lest the men should suddenly return, caused me to look often anxiously toward the window

"They will be gone two hours," said the youngest, as if to reassure me on that point

I signified my thanks and looked at the fair speaker so attentively that a crimson glow stole over her countenance, making her still more interesting. I forgot for the moment my illness, the danger I had incurred, the risk I now ran, everything in contemplating her symmetrical figure, regularity of features and the benevolent kindness that beamed from her eloquent eyes. My rapture was of short duration, the barking of a dog and the exclamation of my deliverer, "you are lost," brought me to my senses.

"Father must be near, for that is his dog."

I started to my feet and looked hurridly about for some means of escape besides the door which I had entered.

The girl shook her head, and the color fled from her cheeks by reason of her terror. I remained where I was, knowing that the result would be equally fatal if I ventured to leave the cabin.

The voices of men came nearer and nearer. The young girl stood spell-bound for an instant, then sprang towards a door which opened in a closet.

"Go in quick," she whispered, "and hide yourself behind the clothes."

I obeyed, and the door was quickly closed and fastened upon me, while my deliverer, with uncommon self-possession (as I afterward learned) placed herself in the chair I had just vacated, drew up to the table on which food had been placed and very deliberately commenced eating. She had hardly done so when her father and his companion entered the cabin both looking somewhat ill-humored and disappointed.

"What are you up and eating for, at this hour, Nellie?" asked the former, regarding the young lady with a look of astonishment and displeasure.

"Waiting for you so long made me hungry," was the unhesitated reply.

"Well, and so are we hungry,girl; so get us something quick, for we've got to ride a dozen miles yet; that is, if the fellow don't disappoint us again. Confound him, we might have been on the right track by this time if the horses had been round in time," he muttered, as Nellie busied herself in placing food before them.

In the meantime the mother, who had left the cabin before the men returned, had entered an out-building, and was preparing a comfortable place in which I could conceal myself before her husband's return.

Before the men finished eating, she returned, but started back in alarm at perceiving what a change in affairs the last twenty minutes had wrought. Nellie caught her usual presence of mind.

"Well?" she said interrogatively approaching the table.

"We've had to wait for horses, and the rascal will give us the slip if we don't make better time," returned her husband moodily.

"I say, Dan," he added, with an impatient gesture, "haven't you most done eating?"

"Shouldn't wonder," replied Dan. pushing back his hair and buttoning his coat. "I'm ready."

"We'll go then,as soon as I get my other hat from my closet." And approaching my place of concealment, the speaker stepped in and commenced the search for his hat. I crouched behind a pile of bedding, trembling lest a sudden movement of the man should expose my person. I was certain that heart beat loud enough to be heard, and when I felt the clothes move before me I gave up all for lost.

The girl's emotions were none the less intense. Her face became pale, her feet seemed bound to the floor, and her heart almost stopped beating as her eye marked each motion of her father. As he approached the corner where she knew I was she placed her hands over her eyes and sank into a chair.

But he did discover. The hat was found at length, and Nellie raised her eyes. Her father stood without the closet while his companion was assuring him that if he did not hurry all would be lost.

"Where is he!" inquired the woman when they were gone.

"In there," replied the daughter pointing the closet.

"It is providence, indeed!" was the exclamation of the mother, as she comprehended the narrow escape.

I lost no time in getting to the out-building mentioned. It was an old affair and used but seldom, and being so near the confederate camp, would not be likely to he subjected to a very thorough search by my pursuers, who believed me to be much farther off.

In this place I remained several days receiving the best of care from both mother and daughter, who visited me as often as they could without attracting observation.

When my strength returned, and I was able to travel, my generous protectors furnished me with disguises, and during the husband's absence,were enabled to assist me considerable on my perilous journey.

I encountered but few difficulties, however, and passed the confederate lines in safety.

"By the way," said the Captain, looking at his watch, "you must take tea with me evening. No excuses," he continued, as he saw me about to speak. "I want to introduce you to the heroine of my story; she is my wife now."

MONACO.

Life in the Petty Principality.

The Prince of Monaco has 150 soldiers, each of whom is decorated with about four medals, making 600 medals in Monaco. Order is maintained by more than one gendarme. A small detachment of his Majesty's army directed us along the road by the sea from Monaco station to the Tables, which have also a station of their own, called Monte Carlo. The enemy of mankind never selected a more lovely spot to tempt his prey. M. Blanc's pretty little cassino, gay, but not so grand as his lamented Baden, just now looks charming, with its terraces, their seats, plants, and flowers, leading down to the sea. On the land side the palm-bearing square is in beautiful order; beyond it are the stately trees which mark the French frontier, and above them, but still quite close, the great beetling crag of Monte Carlo is, as ever, the chief glory of the Riviera. On one side juts out boldly the rocky, fortified peninsula of Monaco, with flowers, terraces, and square dwelling-houses, like the mediæval towns painted in early pictures; on the other side, the mountainous coast stretches away to Mentone. There are in active work, as usual, three roulettes, and one trente-et-quarante table—the table d'or. By four o'clock in the afternoon the tables are crowded by respectable looking old ladies, anxious or vulpine gentlemen, and many heavy-eyed gamblers, male and female, with the desire of gain, and no other expression, stamped upon their features. Of course there is a concert room, and many who would think it wrong to play, sit enjoying the music which is paid for out of M. Blanc's profits. By the way, this orchestra is not so curious as that other one at Nice, of which we heard. There is a Russian there who made many millions of roubles by railway speculations. He refuses now to go into society, and receives at his house none but the persons whom he knew in the happy old days when he had not a son. To them he makes little presents of a thousand or two thousand roubles, and so on. He is an uneducated man, but passionately fond of music, and his one pleasure is to maintain an orchestra. He engages by the year the best musicians he can obtain; in the morning they take up their position at one end of a saloon in his villa, he sits down in his arm-chair at the other end and they play to him all day. This is luxury to him—wonder what it is to the musicians?—[London Telegraph.

THE Boston horse car companies thought to circumvent their conductors with a little implement called an alarm punch, which gave notice every time a passenger paid his fare and registered the number of fares taken. This worked well for a time, and incressed the receipts of the company to a surprising extent, but soon there was a falling off, and the old fashioned kind of detectives had to be set to work to discover where the screw was loose in the little alarmist. It was finally discovered that the conductors had ingeniously circumvented their circumventors by carrying an extra punch wherewith they could produce the customary tinkle without registering the receipts of a fare.

UP IN THE TREES.

Would we were there in the woods together:
Two little birds in the midsummer weather!
Out of the Winter, away from sorrow,
With—think of it!—never a thought of the morrow!
Up in the trees, whose branches are swinging,
They sat in the soft airs, singing, singing
A song in which youth and passion are blended—
That is always beginning, and never ended!

Look at them there now, sitting, sitting
Where owls are hooting and bats are flitting:—
One is singing, the other is peeping!
While the Lady Moon through the leaves is peeping!—
And now look at us,—whose years are doubled,
We have missed so much, and have been so troubled—
Would we were there in the woods together—
Two happy birds in the midsummer weather!

THE FASHIONS.

SOLID COLORS AND STRIPES.

Solid colors will prevail among rich heavy silks, and two shades will still appear in a costume. Figured and broche silks have not been largely invested in. Cheap light silks for spring and summer wear retain the stripes of last season, *en camaieu*, that is, in dark shades on a light ground, and also in stripes of a color contrasting with the ground. Little broken strips—one wide and the next narrow,and irregular clusters of stripes—are the new styles.

POLKA DOTS.

Polka dots promise to the fashionable design for all spring goods of qualities below the fine grades of silk. This was foreshadowed in French dresses of last year, and among the new importations one of the most evident features is this round, moon-like spot of white on a dark ground, or else a broche dot of self-color. These are found in foulards, pongees, grenadines, and prints.

FOULARDS.

Foulards have come slowly and gradually into favor, just as cashmeres did, and they promise now to be equally as popular. The serge foulards, with heavy twill are very serviceable, but those with plain surface fray and become sleazy in wearing. Instead of the faded tints fashionable for fallies, foulards are brought out in very dark hues, probably to contrast well with the white polka, dot, stars, crescent or Japanese figures that are sprinkled upon them.

NAPOLEON BLUE.

Among spring foulards blue is a conspicuous color, especially Napoleon blue, a new dark shade as deep as lapis or as indigo, but without the reddish-purple tinges of indigo. This hue came into vogue last summer in Paris, and was manufactured in various fabrics, notably in glazed linens for costumes. Napoleon blue foulards with white polka dots varying in size from a pea to those an inch in diameter are largely imported.

FOULARD LAINE.

A novelty for early spring costumes is foulard laine, an all-wool fabric, fine and closely woven, as soft and flexible as cashmere, yet of as little weight as foulard. It is, after all, merely an improvement on the old-fashioned *mousseline de laines* that did such service years ago. It is twenty-six inches wide, reversible, and is shown in all the blue, gray, and bronze tints that fashion now dictates.

PONGEE, ETC.

The soft silk pongees so admirable for drapery, reappear in the unbleached and dust-colored hues worn last season. The only novelty about these goods is that very few had plain surfaces, but instead are over cast with broche figures, polka dots, or twilled stripes. A sort of pongee grenadine has open armure stripes like canvas grenadine alternating with satin-faced stripes.

GAUZES AND GRENADINES.

A few of the gay Marie Antoinette and Pompadour gauzes are retained, but great favor is predicted for the damask and polka-dotted gauzes similar to those worn at present for evening dresses. Black grenadines will again be standard summer dresses. They show armure ssquares, silk stripes, and polka dots precisely like those worn last summer.

POPLINS.

New Japanese poplins in the familiar grisaille colors have crape-finished stripes with polka dots between. French poplins of mixed cotton and wood are "heavily rolled," as the merchants say, thereby meaning thickly repped. These show all the new queer shades. Wash poplins to be sold for 25 cents a yard are in the ordinary serviceable gray shades, with black stripes of three or four lines together.

ENGLISH PRINTS.

The English prints made in Manchester now rival French calicoes in beauty of design and texture; they also cost less, and will wear longer. The last importations are half-inch stripes of gray, green, violet, black or buff, alternating with white stripes on which are gaily covered palm leaves, Chinese figures, and tiny sprigs, with watered stripes between: 31 cents a yard is the price. French prints for dressing gowns have black and white stripes strewn with gay frescoings, and and vines in bright blue or purple. The gay Dolly Varden patterns have lost favor.

THE SPRING JACKET.

Among the garments in preparation for spring at the furnishing houses,there is an improved edition of the English walking jacket worn at present. This garment of marine blue cloth, with silver buttons, is as much like a gentleman's sack-coat as a lady's wrap could well be. It is double-breasted, with revers and square pockets, and is far longer in the waist than the sacques of this season, hence it fits smoothly over the tournure, and does not draw or "bag" in the back. The trimming is a single band of very thickly repped black gros grain piped with white Italian cloth. The cloth is summer tricot, very lightly twilled. Price $28.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

The height of extravagance is seen in the clothing prepared for the little girls just in short clothes. An instance of this is an overdress to be worn by a child of two years when taken ont for a drive. It is a sort of wadded pelisse and cape,made of heavy white gros grain, and trimmed with three rows of Valenciennes lace. The bonnet is a Normandy cap of palest blue gros grain; made with a high pointed crown, and trimmed with Valenciennes and pink rose-buds. A blue sash of the same fabric is worn with the pelisse, and knotted on the left side. The pelisse costs $60. the Normandy bonnet is $20.—[Harper's Bazar.

FARM NOTES.

CHARCOAL FOR SICK ANIMALS.

A correspondent writes: When one of our animals become sick our rule has always been to give nothing unless we know exactly what to do; and in the meantime attend to every interior comfort practicable. If the weather is cold, place it in warm quarters, avoid all exposure, and attend to pure air and strict cleanliness. But there is one medicine that can never do harm, and is commonly beneficial. This is pulverized charcoal. Nearly all sick animals become so by improper eating in the first place. Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective.

It will cure in a majority of cases,of properly administered. An example of its use: The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from some overeating, and ordered a teacupful of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upward, and the water with its charcoal poured downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass.

Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which became badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried for the purpose of correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always causes coughing, and it did but little good. Half a teacupful of freshly powdered charcoal was next given. In six hours all appearance of bloat was gone, and the heifer was well.

BEE-KEEPING—HINTS TO BEGINNERS

Begineers in bee-keeping should not, when going into the business, build costly bee houses, provide high-priced untested patent-hives, purchase a large number of colonies, or buy "three-banded" Italian queens at a time, when as yet they can hardly tell a drone from a worker. Begin moderately and hasten slowly. The needful experience in practical bee culture is much more easily and far more efficiently acquired by careful attention to a few choice stocks, then by a hurried supervision of a large number, even with the aid of manuals and text books.

Plain, simple, movable frame hives, too, will be found better suited for the requisite manipulations, than fanciful and complicated contrivances devised by persons really ignorant themselves of the habits and wants of bees. And colonies placed in an open situation, with their hives readily accessible from all sides, and somewhat sheltered or shaded by trees or vines, will be much more conveniently managed than when placed in ordinary sheds or out-door bee-houses. Study first to know what is required for success, and then extend your operations when you are sure that you can have the business "well in hand."

TO PREVENT CATTLE FROM JUMPING.

A correspondent of the Vermont Farmer thus describes an improved yoke or jumping stick. First, put a piece across the horns. Then have a piece of hard wood board, one-half or three-fourths inch thick and about three feet long. Have a hole inserted in the bar across the horns in such a way that when this hard wood strip is inserted in it, running out over the back, as the animal naturally carries its head; the rear end will just be free from the back. Drive three or four shingle nails, around sharp, into this end, letting them come through three-fourths of an inch, so that as soon as the animal makes an effort to raise his head to jump the fence, the nails will suddenly prick his back, and he will be apt to frisk his tail and start for some ford that is easier to be obtained. For cheapness and durability this arrangement is unequalled. It weighs less than three pounds; it is not in the way in traveling around, and when the animal lies down it is on one side, as it is natural for the animal to throw its head opposite to the side it lies on. When they are feeding they are upright in the air. It will keep the animal to which it is applied where he belongs sure.

MISS EMILY FAITHFUL writes to the Fireside Companion in answer to the question, "What can be done for poor single woman?" give them all a trade. She thinks telegraphy, photography, phonography, wood engraving, watch-making, type-setting among the more appropriate vocations for women. In England, owing to trades unionism, women will not be admitted to learn or follow the trade of watch-making, though one extensive watch-maker said that woman's delicacy of touch was a necessity to him, and he therefore sent to Switzerland to have the part of his work done which required that delicacy. Miss Faithful found great difficulty in finding employment for female wood engravers in England. She says that "we want schools of design and technical schools. At present women are nowhere in the race," not from inherent deficiency, but from the absence of special training."

SOMEBODY has been summing up the fate of kings and emperors as follows: Out of two thousand five hundred and forty emperors or kings over sixty four nations, two hundred and ninety-nine were dethroned, sixty-four abdicated, twenty committed suicide, eleven went mad, one hundred died on the battle-field, one hundred and twenty-three were made prisoners, twenty-five were pronounced martyrs and saints, one hundred and fifty-one were assassinated, sixty-two were poisoned, and one hundred and eight were sentenced to death. Total, nine hundred and sixty-three.

THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Beneath the waning moon I walked at night,
And mused on human life, for all aronnd
Are dim, uncertain shapes that cheat the night,
And pitfalls lurk in shades along the ground,
And broken gleams of brightness, here and there,
Glance through, and leave unwarmed and death-like air.

The trampled earth returns a sound of fear,—
A hollow sound, as if I walked on tombs;
And lights, that tell of cheerful homes, appear
Far off, and die like hope amid the glooms.
A mournful wind across the landscape flies,
And the wide atmosphere is full of sighs.

And I, with faltering footsteps journey on,
Watching the stars that roll the hours away,
Till the faint light that guides me now is gone,
And, like another life, the glorious day
Shall open o'er me from the empyreal height,
With warmth, and certainty, and boundless light.

A Novel Surgical Operation.

A correspondent writing from Rome to a London paper says:

The other morning an Englishman, with a florid face and white whiskers, was returning to Rome on his horse, after taking a ride in the neighborhood of Porto Pia. In crossing the Via Felice, the horse unfortunately fell. The animal rose unhurt, but the gentleman had dislocated his knee by the fall. Several persons ran to his assistance, and carried him to a house. The faces of the bystanders were full of alarm, while that of the brave Englishman remained unmoved; his cheeks were as fresh, and his looks as calm as before the accident. As soon as they had seated him in an arm chair he began to feel his knee carefully.

"Shall we send for a doctor?" they ask.

"Oh, no; is there a carpenter near here?" he asked.

"Yes, there is one close by."

"Be so kind as to help me to go to him."

Half laughing, half inclined to think he was insane, the young man took him to a joiner's. Once more seated, he asked for a sheet, and rolled it around his leg. Then, after once more feeling the knee joint, he put it into the screw vise and told the joiner to tighten it prudently. At first, with some hesitation, and afterward encouraged by the perfect composure and the authoritative manner of the foreigner, the man did as he was told, and tightened the screw slowly, while the patient made the most singular grimaces, till at last he called out "Enough!" and, tossing a crown to the carpenter, got on his horse and galloped away, leaving the bystanders convulsed with laughter at the singular surgical operation.

VARIETIES.

THE young Napoleon is said to be master of one accomplishment—he is an excellent fencer.

THE tops of the telegraph poles are convenient seats for travelers in Minnesota. They are only about a foot above the snow.

A BOY in Virilin, Ill., has brought an action for false imprisonment against his teacher for keeping him in school after hours.

A COUPLE of women had a hair-pulling quarrel concerning the depth of a grave in a San Francisco cemetery, the other Sunday, and had to be separated by the bystanders.

A YOUNG man, in Connecticut, who was arrested for placing obstructions on the rails of the Old Colony Railroad, several months ago, has confessed that he placed them there "just to see the fun."

FOR throwing orange peel at the ballet girls during the performance of the pantomime at the Surrey (Eng.) Theatre, two young "gentlemen," who had been dining out, have been fined fifty dollars apiece.

THE following is a genuine dialogue which occurred recently in one of the public schools of London: Teacher to Scholar: "What gender is mouse?" Scholar: "Feminine." Teacher: "Please give the masculine gender." Scholar: "Rats."

REPRESENTATIVE King, of Missouri, proposes to introduce in Congress at an early date a bill to compel railroads to equip their passenger trains with a power-brake, which will place them completely in control of the engineer.

A GENTLEMAN handed up a ten-dollar bill in one of the Boston Red Line coaches, from which one fare, five cents was to be taken. "Look a' here," said the driver, down through the hole," which of these horses do you want to buy with these ten dollars?" "Well," coolly replied the gentleman, "I thought I might get both for that."

A NEW HAVEN man who went home the other evening, and found his house locked up, after infinite trouble managed to gain entrance through a back window, and then discovered on the parlor table a note from his wife, reading: "I have gone out; you will find the door key on one side of the door-step."

AN Indianapolis man took his boy up stairs to whip him as requested by his stepmother, but his tender feelings prevailed, and he told the urchin to take his coat off, hang it up and yell lustily while it was whipped. The boy obeyed orders, but spoiled his chances for future similar clemency by telling his experience to the whole neighborhood.

THE Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that by maintaining a building with the roof constructed so that the snow and ice collected on it from natural causes will naturally and probably fall into the adjoining highway, the owner of the building is liable, without other proof of negligence, to a person injured by such a fall upon him while travelling on the highway.

A MASSACHUSETTS editor lost a paying subscriber by death the other day, which called forth the following editorial tribute to the memory of the deceased: "Death seems to lurk behind every rail fence and hay-stack in this vicinity, and lie in wait for our prominent and choicest citizens. To-day we see it, to-morrow we don't. Ah, who can tell what a week may bring forth in such a country as this? Death has again turned a flip-flap and come down flat-footed in our midst, and snatched from amongst us one of the best advertisers and subscribers we ever had. He possessed the love, confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and some who did not, and save a slight poker debt to Mr.——, did not owe a cent in the world,"

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873

AIN'T it about time for those journals which have had so much to say about unrepentant rebels to tell us something concerning the "loil" thieves and bribe takers?

WE are now anxious to see what the organs will have to say concerning the bill of HON. W. A. WALLACE preventing the importation of Chinese slaves. They cannot dodge this question much longer.

HARRY WHITE made his appearance in the Constitutional Convention on Saturday and presented a resolution which was "not agreed to." HARRY wants to make a show of earning his salary.

CAREY, ex-Governor of Kansas who confesses the sale of the candidature for the United States Senate to his opponent, CALDWELL, for the sum of $15,000, was once a respectable dry goods dealer in Cincinnati.

IT is said that an attempt will be made to convict AMES of perjury, but what will be done with those checks, books and other evidences of guilt in his possession? They, as HARTRANFT would say, "take the starch right out."

THE Democracy of Greene county have nominated THOMAS LAIDLEY, Esq., to fill the unexpired term of Mr. HAGAN, in the House at Harrisburg. The election takes place on the 28th., when Mr. L. is sure to be elected.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS although defeated for the U. S. Senate, is likely to be elected to Congress from the Eighth (Georgia) district, for the unexpired term of General WRIGHT, deceased. It is said that he is anxious for the place.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the *Gazette* intimates in view of the number and wealth of the applicants for divorce before the Legislature, that a position on the divorce committee is likely to be profitable. This is Republican morality.

THE *Dispatch* can't find out whether Chinese labor is a good thing or not; nor is it likely to form an opinion until the coolies take the place of our white mechanics and laboring men, thereby reducing its circulation. Whatever interferes with that must be injurious to society generally.

VANDERBILT and the New York Central Railroad management are considering the expediency of laying another set of tracks along the entire route, making a grand four track road from terminus to terminus. The freight cars can then be run independently of passenger traffic.

EVERY one of the ring organs is this city, at times, have boasted of their enterprise in giving their readers all the news, but not one of them has yet alluded to the petition to Congress, now in circulation in Beaver county concerning the importation of Chinese. They prefer to keep their subscribers in ignorance regarding this question.

SENATOR LOGAN in less than twenty-four hours after he received a Credit Mobilier dividend check for $329 returned it to AMES, saying that he understood that the Union Pacific needed additional legislation, and under such circumstances he could not afford to hold the stock. COLFAX and WILSON did not wish to part with their interest until a law suit seemed imminent.

WITHIN a few weeks the *Gazette* has twice informed its readers of its great enterprise in paying special correspondents, furnishing all the news, etc. We charged that in one instance, that it appropriated the reports of an exchange without credit, and in another that it printed *letters* under the heading of "special dispatches." These charges it has not denied. To show still further that its boasted enterprise is a myth, we call attention to the fact that it has commenced to murder the telegraphic reports of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee. On Saturday the reports furnished by the Associated Press and which were so very damaging to COLFAX and Judge KELLEY filled two columns of THE POST. This same report received by the *Gazette* was by it squeezed into just thirty-one lines and so manipulated as to entirely mislead the reader. This manner of conducting a paper, which boasts of its news, may be profitable and please the ring, but it is a deception and a fraud upon its subscribers.

APPRENTICES.

The junior order of United Order of American Mechanics has memorialized the Constitutional Convention to so amend the Constitution as to prevent all labor Associations from limiting the number of apprentices to any art, trade, or mystery. They think they have as good a right to learn trades as their fathers. Unless this most important matter is attended to in the Constitution, there will be no remedy. Members of the Legislature know apprentices have no votes, and that labor organizations are strong in every district.

THE CAUSES OF CRIME.

The National Prison Association of the United States began its second session in Baltimore on Tuesday last, and was addressed by its President, Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, a condensation of which we append.

The subjects of pauperism and crime are said to lead to the analysis of human nature itself, and it is found that the considerations involved are world-wide, for crime knows no geographical limits and must be opposed by the wisdom of all peoples. We are too apt to look on criminals as unlike the mass of the people, while in truth they are men outrun by the currents of society, and whose characters are formed by their surroundings. They are men like ourselves, and if we would learn our own dangers we must learn how they stumbled and fell. "I do not doubt" says Governor S. "that some men are more prone to vice than others; but after listening to thousands of prayers for pardons, I can hardly recall a case where I do not feel that I might have fallen as my fellow men have done, if I had been subject to the same demoralizing influences, and pressed by the same temptations."

He insists that crime is the result of social influences, and must be guarded against as we guard against a pestilence. We should have moral hospitals, in which effort should be made to seek and find the cause of the disease. The Association endeavors to trace out the sources of crime and to warn the public of its share of guilt in sowing the seeds of immorality by its tastes, maxims and usages. While we are prone to disown our relationship to the depraved, by deeper thought we find that they are ourselves under different circumstances; and those circumstances may at any time cause others to fall. Criminals are not always perverse men at war with social influences, they are more frequently the very outgrowth of those influences. Crimes show not only guilty men but a guilty people. As certain plagues which sweep men into their graves cannot rage without foul air, so many crimes cannot prevail without widespread moral malaria. "It is the greed for gold, the love of luxury in the American people, which has caused the legislative frauds, the municipal corruptions, the violations of trust which excite alarm in our land. It is the admiration of wealth no matter how gained, which incites and emboldens the desperate speculator in commercial centers to sport with the sacred interests of labor, to unsettle the business of honest industry by playing tricks with the standards of value. Those who use the stocks of great corporations as machines for gambling schemes, are more deliberately and artfully dishonest than the more humble swindler who throws his loaded dice. Many of the transactions of our capitalists are more hurtful to the welfare of our people than the acts of thieves." He complains that these men are honored for their wealth, and the people ask how rich they get, not how they get rich.

The first step towards reform, is to make the public feel that criminals are men like ourselves, that crime is an infectious disease, and that its sources are not so much personal inclination as general demoralization. Pauperism and crime will always be vexing problems to be continually battled with; like fires in the social edifice, they require constant watchfulness; for being neglected they burst forth in anarchy and revolution. They must be studied in their moral aspects. Learning is no specific for vice. Without religious training it is frequently a helper. Science, skill, even the refinements of life are often its tools. Knowledge lays siege to Banks and forces open strong vaults. It forges and counterfeits. The most dangerous is the educated criminal who commands all the forces of mechanics, the subtlety of chemistry, and the knowledge of men's ways and passions. Learning by itself only changes the aspects of immorality. Virtue is often found with the uneducated and vice with the educated. To check vice, the public mind must move upon a higher plane. To reform convicts their hopes must be aroused. Through the warp and woof of the worst man's character there runs some golden thread, and there are base materials in the best. But while Christian charity leads to a kind view of every man, it does not follow that crime should be dealt with in a feeble way. Let the way of bringing offenders to justice be direct, clear and untrammelled. All criminals hope to escape, and a fruitful cause of crime exists in the idea that legal skill can save the guilty. We do not feel that we have a clear flow of criminal justice.

We are compelled to deal with all phases of civilization; for many years 300,000 emigrants landed annually at New York, there is no instance of so vast a movement of the human race so long continued; disorder and crime always attend the march of such large armies, but the discredit of that great city mainly springs from the sad fact that its men of wealth, as a body, lack that genuine self-respect which leads to a faithful high minded performance of the duties each citizen owes to the public. This able address, which we have thus imperfectly condensed, concludes as follows:

When prisons are visited by men of mind, when prisoners are looked upon with kindly eyes by those who can study their characters and learn from them the virtues, vice, and the wickedness which mark our race; when, tracing back the course of their lives, they shall find the secret sources of their errors and their crimes—then we shall have not only our laws justly enforced and reformed, wrongdoers punished, but, more and better than these, we shall gain a public virtue and intelligence which will secure the safety and happiness of our homes and the glory and stability of the republic. Then wealth gained by unworthy means will no longer be respected. No one can recall the events of the past few years, particularly those of the great commercial centres, without feeling there is an ebb-tide in American morals. Not a little of the glitter of our social and business life is a shining putrescence. Fungus men have shot up into financial prominence to whom a pervading deadening moral malaria is the very breath of life. They could not exist without this any more than certain poisonous plants can flourish without decaying vegetation. While I have tried to present in clear terms the claims of this Association upon the public sympathy and support, it must be understood that we claim for it only the merit of being a useful auxiliary to moral and religious teachings. If those who take part in its work should fall short of its broader and higher objects of a national character they will at least get this great gain: they will learn to think more humbly of themselves, more kindly of their fellow men, and to see more clearly the beauties of Christian charity.

JAMES BROWN.

The good people of Philadelphia do not seem disposed to sit down quietly under the exercise of the Presidential authority as exhibited in the pardon of JAMES BROWN, the highly moral and exemplary Radical politician who was recently convicted in that city of excessive voting at the last general election, by means of swearing at several different polls that he was anybody else but JAMES BROWN.

After an election which has been truly said to have been unexampled for its audacious frauds even in that city of shoulder-hitters, and rounders and ballot-box stuffers, some citizens prosecuted this shameless wretch and he was convicted in the U. S. District Court. But he had backers whose interest and safety was not consistent with his punishment—for such people are likely to blow upon their employers if abandoned to their fate. Poor YERKES told his story and BROWN might tell his. It was therefore deemed expedient to release him before he told; for a new affidavit after he was pardoned might be a boomerang flying back on those who endeavored to use it, besides possibly shaking the faith of the good men in Pittsburgh who (unconscious of endorsing the correctness of the accounts, as some gentlemen have since claimed that the preamble was changed after they had affixed their signatures) certified in behalf of HARTRANFT'S virgin purity in the truth of YERKES' Affidavit No. 2. So BROWN was set free, President GRANT himself opening the door of his cell and thus telling him to step out and be ready to repeat, and again play the rounder and personator and ballot box stuffer; for as long as it was all done for him and his supporters he would pardon his zeal in behalf of the "party of great moral ideas."

Mr. HENRY C. LEA, Chairman of the executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Association is out in the papers denouncing this thing. He says, and says very truly, that it is customary in all pardons to give the names of the persons asking for executive interference, but in this case the President merely sets forth that "his pardon is strongly recommended by a number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia and by the jurors in the case;" and as the public has a right to know these prominent citizens "who stepped forward to rescue their accomplice," the committee which Mr. LEA is chairman despatched a proper person to Washington to learn their names, this gentleman was told by the Attorney General that "they could not be divulged until the parties had been consulted and given their permission." An appeal so the President was utterly fruitless.

Now, while the Citizens Reform Association may be and doubtless is a very good organization, it does seem as if it was engaged in the foolish enterprise of locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen. Those gentlemen knew, or ought to have known long before now, that the Republican party in Philadelphia is led by the most unconscionable scoundrels that ever ran unhung—that such fellows as BROWN are fair specimens of the men who do its work under the guidance of others who move in higher social politics, but who are of precisely the same moral status. The respectable folks are willing to profit by this knavery of these fellows—they vote with them and for them, and have been doing so so long that the tools have at length become the masters.

You have one way and only one way to break the "ring" which rules Philadelphia, and that is to break down the party organization which grows such precedents out of its reeking filth. There are enough honest men there if they would work together—stay, what are we talking about? We were about to suggest greater vigilance at the elections. What good will that do when the President himself issues under the Great Seal of the United States a solemn notice that frauds at elections shall not be punished while committed in his behalf or in behalf of his supporters.

NEW PHILOSOPHY.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS, a member of Congress from New York, claims the same right to buy and hold stock in the Credit Mobilier company as to own "sheep or spindles, or lead or iron mines, or barley, or timber, or steam engines or foundries or any other of two or three thousand tariffed articles largely endowed by Congressional legislation;" and affirms that no quorum can be obtained in either House, if members who are interested in legislation upon such articles should decline to vote.

Mr. BROOKS certainly does not expect to reconcile the people to this grand Credit Mobilier swindle, by citing KELLEY'S interest in furnaces, or MORRELL'S investment in the manufacture of steel rails—in favor of the large protection of which we believe those gentlemen uniformly voted. Wrong is not to be sanctified by custom, else sin would have long since come to be regarded as righteousness, and it would be now entirely orthodox for all of us to join SATAN in his invocation, "Evil be thou my God."

No citizen is compelled to be a member of Congress, nor is a member of Congress compelled—save by the abominable greed of the times—to speculate in articles upon which he must in the nature of things be called upon to legislate. A juror who would voluntarily sit in a case in the result of which he was pecuniarily interested, would be regarded as a faithless man by the whole community; and we are at a loss to see why the same measure of moral honesty should not be applied to a member of Congress.

No man has a right to be a judge in his own case—no honest man would place himself in such a questionable position.

Does any reasonable man imagine, that but for the pecuniary influences brought to bear on Congress, that the heritage of all the people—the public lands—would have been shoveled into the insatiable maw of those enormous railroad corporations? Nor, but for the success of the corrupting influences of the Credit Mobilier, would the effort be made which is now in progress, of depleting the public treasury by a series of schemes for the construction of canals. No man believes that the gentleman who introduced the bill for this latter day robbery, is aught but its step-father. Who got it up? Surely a squad of sharp and unscrupulous carpet baggers, who having robbed the people of the South of what little remnant of property remained after the war, are now organizing a raid upon the Treasury; and if Mr. BROOKS' novel system of moral philosophy should happen to meet with public approval even so far as to escape the most emphatic condemnation, we may safely expect to find members of Congress returning from Washington with their wallets stuffed almost to bursting, with the stock of NEGLEY'S projected canal companies.

Any Court would fine and imprison a juror who was profited by his own verdict; why should not the same measure of justice be meted out to men who are guilty of undermining the confidence of the people in the purity and efficiency of our system of self-government.

We append two extracts, the first from the N. Y. *World* the other from the N. Y. *Evening Post*, the one a leading Democratic and the other a leading Republican paper, expressive of their views on this question of "paternal legislation," the practice of which seems to have hurried us into a whirlpool of disgraceful corruption.

[From the World.]

The truth is, and for the thousandth time we repeat it, Government has no right to interfere in industrial speculations. It is not its business to build railroads or canals, or operate telegraphs, or teach children their letters, or instruct farmers how to plant and reap and sell. To establish justice, insure peace, and maintain liberty is all this Government was instituted for and all it can rightfully do. Industrial enterprises, no matter how magnificent or costly, will always be accomplished by private efforts when it is necessary they should be accomplished at all. The ocean cable, the land telegraph, the steam marine, are more glorious and excellent things than anything governmental interference has ever accomplished, and one and all are the work of private hands. The good they do is unalloyed good, there are no after-claps of debt, jobbery, and theft attending them. The United States owe nobody a dollar on their account there are no Credit Mobilier investigations, no Pacific Railroad swindles, no envenomed debates, no foul laws, no disgraced Congressmen as part and parcel of their existence and operation.

[From the Evening Post.]

It is not, however, true, that in this country the government is endowed with a plenary power to promote the general welfare in all its measures; it must do nothing directly to injure the commonwealth; but the actual exercise of its power is restrained within certain constitutional limits. But what is the object of those limitations? Why, to secure the rights of the individual, to protect the people from their rulers and from themselves, and to fix as the proper end of government, not the temporary and fluctuating will of majorities, but absolute principles of justice and right. We have no doubt, ourselves, that the community would be a gainer by it if every man and woman of it was a regular attendant upon some church; we have no doubt that it would be better for all of us if every child could be sent not only to a primary school, but to a college; we have no doubt that a universal diffusion of science, of the practical and fine arts, of literature, and of the rules of good breeding, would be as universal a benefit; we have no doubt that a more equitable distribution of property would promote the good order of society and the happiness of families; but will our correspondent say that the government, and particularly the Federal government, ought to be charged with bringing about these desirable ends?

A CURIOUS PRAYER.

The Constitutional Convention asked the clergy to open the services with prayer, but declared they would not pay for that service. So the clergy of Philadelphia do not now pray for the Constitution. One of them, Mr. BOARDMAN, attended a few days, but he felt sick and could not continue, and no one stepped forward to take his place. In this dilemma some member proposed to invite one Rev. Mr. CURRY, another member, and of course a most Radical reverend, and highly "loil" to boot, to pray a little every morning. On the morning of the inauguration of HARTRANFT, this politica pious preacher used the following words concerning HARTRANFT:

"May his administration prove to be one of profit, and interest to those whom he represents," and some more words to the same effect.

Now this is a curious invocation, to say the least. What sort of "profit" was the Reverend CURRY thinking about, and what sort of "interest" was in his pious mind? And who does HARTRANFT "represent" if he does not represent the CAMERON ring, which hitherto has been the only people we know of who have any particular "profit" or "interest" in HARTRANFT'S proceedings? Are his official doings in the expectation of Mr. CURRY, still to inure to the "profit" and "interest" of those he has heretofore represented?

A MAN in Kansas, whose front name is JOHN tried a new experiment for cleaning the soot out of stove pipes the other day, He wrapped a lot of powder—some pounds more or less—in a paper and put it in the stove, and, in order to compel it to go up the pipe, shut the door, and, placing his feet against it, heroically awaited the result like a mule with a howitzer strapped to his back. In due time it went off and so did JOHN. It was an even race to the door, but outside the powder was ahead. Whether it was disgusted at the vile use to which it had been put, or whether the soot was too compact to be moved is not known. At any rate, as a cleansing method JOHN thinks it is a failure, but as a private earthquake where the excited population go up in a balloon, as it were, and come down more or less mangled, is free to maintain that it is a decided success.

THE Credit Mobilier reminds one of a story, as the "late lamented" used to say. In old times, when the copper was about the size of a dining plate, the chief amusement of the colored race was pitching pennies. In one of the towns where this was practised an enterprising darky, by coating his heel with tar, managed to enrich himself at the expense of his companions. At last he was detected, and after that, whenever the game was played, word was given out, "Any gemmen wat's got tah on de heel please step out dis ring." Have any of our good little boys in Congress got "tah on de heel?"—*World.*

THE squirming among the bribe taker is livelier than ever since OAKES AMES found his memorandum book. The New York *Sun* thus comments:

The Massachusetts Sampson who has made sport for the Philistines for all these weeks and months has recovered his strength with his memory. Yesterday putting his arms around Colfax, Garfield, Dawes, Wilson, Allison, Kelley, Scofield, and Bingham, pillars of the Republican temple of Dagon, he tumbled the whole edifice of falsehood and corruption to ruins. There were premonitions of it on Monday, when he began to be jocular about sending money to Indiana, "where it would do us most good." Yesterday he unbosomed himself.

Tired of being made the scapegot of these men's sins, of seeing their virtuous airs and listening to their false statements, and goaded to it by their ingratitude after he had saved the party and the Presidential election, he gave them fair notice that he had done lying and they must stand from under.

And so there's the testimony. The very men who with a show of indignation last summer denied any knowledge of or connection with the Credit Mobilier are proven to have lied—not by the unsupported testimony of Mr. Oakes Ames, but by the record evidence, the checks and receipts, and written memoranda, about which there can be no mistake and which cannot be controverted.

Every one of them is proven to have held stock in the Credit Mobilier, and to have received each his share of its enormous dividends. Even though the transaction had not worn the badge of fraud from the outset in being held by Oakes Ames in trust for men who were ashamed or afraid to appear as stockholders, the criminated members are debarred from pleading that they were innocent of evil intention by the eagerness with which they washed their hands of it last summer. That of itself was confession that it was dishonorable and corrupt. They stand before the country now branded with falsehood and covered with disgrace. The very least that Congress can do is to expel them.

In Memoriam.

"Mr. Ames ought to be remembered in a monument." JOHN B. ALLEY

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee!
Aye that we will for years;
For broken fame and saddened names
And haggardness and tears.
These, gathering round the monument
That sycophancy claims,
Shall make the coming statesman shun
The memory of Oakes Ames.

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee!
Forget thyself so soon,
Who traded in the souls of men
And named the deed a boon!
Who called the censure of the world
To echo its acclaims,
And to a generous nation's gift
Affixed thy name, Oakes Ames.

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee!
We must, though we repine
To see our bread and green domain
Purloined by thee and thine,—
To see endowed with public gold
Spared from the nation's flames,
The fertile empires bribed away
By henchmen of Oakes Ames.

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee!
Thank Gook we will for more!
For public conscience born again
And purpose as of yore.
No party lines our ranks divide,
The common fear inflames.
Not one more rood of public land
On peas like thine, Oakes Ames.

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee!
Aye, as some nightmare dream
That thundered through the statesman's sleep
In guise of gold and steam,
And drowned the homestead-farmer's cry,
And crushed the poor man's claims,
And in its wake left ruined dupes
To live and wail, "Oakes Ames!"

GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1873.

Convention met at noon, the President Mr. Meredith in the chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Turrel—That the Committee on Education be instructed to prepare a section for the Constitution providing for the compulsory education of all children in the commonwealth between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and making it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the proper enforcement thereof by appropriate legislation.

By Mr. McVeagh, from the Judiciary Committee—That a letter be addressed to the Prothonotary of each court in the State, requesting information of the

NUMBER OF CASES PENDING.

Mr. Worrell moved to amend, that the Clerks of Quarter Session certify the number of cases returned during each term for the last two years, and the disposition of such cases by the grand jurors. Not agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. McVeagh offered an amendment to the rules making amendments to the Constitution the first order of business daily, except Saturday.

Mr. Lilly moved an amendment that Saturdays be appropriated to general debate. Not agreed to.

Mr. Corbett moved to strike out the exception of Saturday.

Mr. MacVeagh said that his motive in offering his resolution was to expedite business, and accomplish the real work of the Convention. But as there seemed to be some difference of opinion, he moved to postpone the resolution. Agreed to.

The article reported from the Committee on Suffrage regulating the days of election passed the third reading.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The report of the Committee on Legislature was considered.

Mr. MacVeagh said that the Committee had avoided mere verbal alterations of the existing Constitution relating to the Legislature. The first great change made is the creation of biennial sessions. Once in two years seemed often enough for a civilized community to submit the body of its laws to the power authorized to change them. Again, as special legislation would be dispensed with, a session of three months every two years was sufficient to pass such general legislation as was necessary. The proposition was, the Senators should be elected for four years, and the members of the House of Representatives two years, thus securing the perpetuation of a conservative element in the Senate.

The oath to be taken by the members of the legislature is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative) according to the best of my ability, and I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to corrupt or influence, directly or indirectly, any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not accepted or received, and that I will not accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing from any corporation, company or person for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

The pay of the members is provided for in the proposed article, thus preventing the evil of the members of the Legislature fixing their own compensation.

The two Houses are made the sole judges of their new members, removing the power altogether from the review of the judiciary. The only remaining matter of importance is the manner of appointment. The object was to prevent any political party having the power to disfranchise their political opponents.

The sections are as follows:

The General Assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the last preceding Federal census by the number thirty-three, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the Senate. Counties containing a population of four-fifths of said ratio shall be separate Senatorial districts, and elect each one Senator. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths thereof shall each elect two Senators and one additional Senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio contained by said counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio. All Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, each as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants. *Provided*, That no city or county shall elect more than four Senators.

The General Assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the last preceding Federal census by the number one hundred, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. Every county shall be entitled to one Representative, unless its population is three-fifths of the ratio. Every county having a population not less than the ratio and three-fifths shall be entitled to two Representatives, and for each additional number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, one Representative. Counties containing less than three-fifths of the ratio shall be formed into single districts of compact and contiguous territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants.

The number of members of the Legislature it was not believed necessary to mention. Increase of quantity of any article only reduced the price, and an increase of members would only divide responsibility and invite corruption. The fewer the number, the greater the responsibility, and the greater the care that the people would use in selecting men of character.

The number of members of the Legislature is not mentioned,

The first section considered is as follows, and is identical in language with the present Constitution:

First—The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Purman offered the following amendment: "And for

LOCAL AFFAIRS GENERALLY

in such local authorities as the Legislature shall by general laws provide."

Mr. Purman advocated this as the effectual prevention of special legislation. By this the most troublesome subjects with which the Legislature has to deal with will be removed from it. If an act is now proposed in the Legislature affect-

Continued on Seventh Page.

SHEAVES.

A sad autumnal sky—a twilight sky,
All colorless and gray;
A low wind whispering through the withered grass,
And wandering away;
Bare trees—save for a handful of brown leaves;
A quiet reaper, resting with her sheaves—

How poor they seem! how few, how worthless all!
Ah! for another Spring;
Or, if the summer, late and cold at best,
Might come again and bring
The light and warmth that best matures the grain
Before the frost falls and the latter rain!

And yet He knows, and judges all aright;
Some by the way-side fell;
Some came to naught; and some the birds devoured,
And He alone can tell
What bitter chance or circumstance decreed
The utter failure of the cherished seed.

But it may be in a diviner air
Transfigured and made pure,
The harvest that we deemed as wholly lost
Waits perfect and mature;
And the faint heart that now defeated grieves
May yet stand smiling 'mid abundant sheaves.

THE FREAKS OF FASHION.

Woman's Dress for the Current Season—Ball, Drawing-Room, Dinner and Walking Costumes—The "Flood Tide" of Elaborate Trimmings.

[N. Y. Post.]

With the opening of the year 1873 ladies' costumes have become even more elaborate than heretofore. The balls, parties and wedding receptions have been attended by more brilliantly-attired belles and matrons than those of early January.

In new silks for evening full dress some of the most exquisite shades are worn, and will be the prevailing spring shades, without doubt. Some of these shades are the most delicate—as *ardoise paon* or light peacock tints, *blanc et Nil tourtuelle* or turtle dove turquoise *ceil pale*, rose *fraize* and other delicate pink tints.

Evening dresses are most eleborately trimmed with soft white laces; and the garnitures are composed of flowers, leaves and grasses, for young ladies, and feathers for the maturer ones.

These costumes are worn with full trains, and are trimmed with deep puffings at the back and narrow ruffles and puffs in front. Some of the garnitures are composed of the different varieties of wild roses in shape of apron, corsage and hair trimming, and others in blue forget-me-nots, with bows, knots and streamers of blue gros-grain ribbon. A garniture composed of sea-green leaves and flowers called "Ragged Sailor," is a most eccentric and jaunty style, and is becoming to a young girl of sixteen. French violets and ribbon grass are chaste and unique decorations for pure white satin or tulle fabrics. Wild flowers, oats and grasses, festooned over white gauzy fabrics, are adopted by young ladies, and are exceedingly pretty.

A new style of head-dress, of which patterns have just been received from a Parisian milliner, is destined to be much in vogue for full evening dress. It comprises a coronet of plaited ribbon or velvet, in pink and blue and other decided colors, with sprays of flowers and ribbons falling over the tiny knot, which is now the apology for back hair, and down to the bottom of the waist, in some patterns, and others just reach the shoulders. In some of these head-dresses white frosted morning glories are nestled down among the plaits of the coronet, which is composed of bright pink gros grain silk, and ribbons of same shade fall gracefully over the back of the head and shoulders.

Blue velvet coronets are covered with gilt skeleton leaves and sprays of blue forget-me-nots.

This style of head dress will be worn with silver-gray costumes and garniture of blue flowers. Split ostrich feathers for coronet and drooping willow plumes in the various new shades and in white are still worn, and for certain styles are more becoming than flowers.

DINNER AND DRAWING-ROOM DRESSES.

But we must speak of dinner and drawing-room dresses. Of these the latest patterns from Paris are in two decided colors, and in some cases shaded with the various new colors; and as a novelty in many mingling colors, deep blue and plum color are put together.

The polonaise or tunic is twined with white Cluny lace, and silk fringe of the two colors of which the dress is composed is crocheted on the edge of the lace. On the left shoulder is a cluster of bows and long ends of the ribbon falling to the bottom of the tunic. The skirts are trimmed with side and box plaitings, folds and puffs, and between these cluny lace and fringe. These are made in any desirable shade, and are worn demi-train, the full train being nearly abandoned for dinner or drawing-room dresses. Silver gray suits, trimmed with black velvet and guipure lace, are also much worn.

STREET COSTUMES.

The colors adopted for walking suits are deep plum, dark *paon* tints, olive and lizard green and brown bronze. These are made a most convenient length, so as just to clear the ground—an indication, perhaps, of returning reason on the part of the dress-makers.

Cloaks correspond in elaboration of trimmings with everything else in shape of dress, and are heavily braided, trimmed with rich laces, and tipped with furs, the latest novelty in which is the silver-grey fox, which, when the cloak material is black Lyons velvet presents a most beautiful contrast, and is suitable for middle aged as well as for young ladies. The tunic and polonaise forms are the most adopted.

It seems as if designers had been taxing themselves to their utmost capacity to see how much trimming and garniture could be loaded upon the various costumes; but it is likely that flood tide in this direction is nearly reached, and the opposite extreme will probably follow.

Stealing in Paris.

New Year's Day was a gala time for the light-fingered profession of Paris, though like the bee so greedy for honey that he sipped too much to get away with, and thereby met a sad fate, they occasionally over burdened themselves, and thus fell into the hands of the police. Between the hours of 10 in the morning and at 8 at night no less than 3,700 individuals were arrested. Two thousand were taken in for drunkenness and 835 for picking pockets, among the letter being one John Cool, according to his own pretensions, an American. He was litterally burdened with spoils when caught, and had about him enough watches, pocket-books and other goods to have liberally stocked a variety store. The portly appearance which his well-pocketed raiment stuffed with all its plunder created, excited detective inquisitiveness, and just as he was slipping 5000 francs from the well-lined coat of a country proprietor, an official in plain clothes tapped him on the shoulder. Mr. Cool was good as his name at this interruption, and made an attempt to deny his profession, even going so far as to show the official what he had done that day and how he had done it. Another case, sad as this was impudent, was that of a little child seven year old, pale and wan, who, seeing an attempting array of dolls, shyly took one. The proprietor called the police, and when the mother in agony cried for mercy, pleading the child's tender age, the enraged shopman accused her of being an accomplice and had them both imprisoned.

Capturing Ghosts.

Spiritual manifestations and ghostly visitations have grown to be quite common in England of late. The police have been laying for them, and have succeeded in laying several, among them being the somewhat notorious "Peckham Ghost," who has frightened the Peckhamites out of their wits by his unseemly antics. An English exchange says:

Joseph Munday, a man of forty-three, who is described as a laborer, was recently charged before Mr. Chance, at Lambeth, with loitering in Bath place, Peckham, and also by menaces and gestures frightening Arthur Redgrave, Matilda Ayres, and others, whereby they were in bodily fear. The reporter says the case caused considerable commotion from the fact that for weeks past the inhabitants of Peckham have been nightly alarmed by the pranks played by an individual described as the "Peckham Ghost." Dozens of persons have been startled by the appearance of a figure clothed in white suddenly confronting them in some lonely spot and uttering dismal cries, and children and women particularly, have been greatly alarmed. For weeks the police have been endeavoring to catch this "ghost," but without effect, until one night, an alarm being given that the "Peckham Ghost" was in the neighborhood of Sumner road, a large number of persons turned out for the purpose of capturing him, and ultimately he was followed and run down to a house where he had taken refuge. Upon him was found a quantity of peas, which he was said to use in throwing at the windows of houses, and greatly alarming the inmates late at night. The prisoner denied the charge, and said "I am as innocent as a new-born baby." The police asked for a remand, as several other witnesses could be brought forward. Mr. Chance said he should certainly grant a remand, in order to allow witnesses to come forward. It was a most dangerous and mischievious thing for any one to go about alarming persons in the way described. The prisoner, who said he had "no home," was remanded for a week. Maria Hogan, the "Camberwell Ghost," was convicted at the Surrey Sessions, on Tuesday, of stealing a watch and chain, the property of her employer, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labor.

The Killing of the President of Bolivia.

Frederico Lafaye, who shot Gen. Morales, the President of Bolivia, on the night of the 27th of November last, has given to the public of La Paz the following declaration, dated 30th November: At 9½ P. M. of that memorable night, I was in the saloon of the Government Palace, where there are two tables for the game of rocambo, there being present Senor Medeiros, who was playing with Col. M. Baron, and also Lieut. Col. Mohria, and a Mr. Apiricio.

I had scarcely been there a few minutes when Gen. Morales came in and asked for Commandant La Vigna (Aid-de-Camp.) On presenting himself Morales commenced to strike him, and ordered that the window should be opened that he might throw him out of it into the plaza; other Aids de-Camp proceeded to execute the order. I then interfered between them, snatching away from Morales the sword he had taken from La Vigna, fearing that as he could not throw him out of the window he might use the weapon instead.

I tried to get him to be calm, and not give rise to such a scandal, but with no effect; he began to insult and strike every one within his reach. I begged him to desist, and consider the honor of his family and the rank he held in the Republic, and that if he suspected misconduct on the part of the officers, to have them tried. He then struck a blow which made me stagger back, but I still persisted in trying to persuade him, but all was of no avail. He began to attack Colonel Lavandez and others in the same way, when I received another blow, harder than the first, telling me at the same time to "get out of the house." My indignation got the better of my reason, and drawing my revolver I fired at him seven shots, and then returned to the barracks and put the troops under arms. Colonel Lavandez arriving at the time, I told him my object was that the rifles should take charge of the armory and prevent any disorder on the part of the other forces. Having arranged matters with this object I returned to my house.

Public order is still undisturbed.

Washington Society.

The routine of Washington society gives its devotees plenty of time in which to rehearse for appearance in it. Everybody knows what is to come on each particular day, just as the inmate of a country boarding-house is aware that he will have beef one day, fish the next, and so on. The receptions begin each week with the families of those "grave and reverend seigniors," the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice is domiciled at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sprague, and Justices Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Field, Strong and Bradley are each accompanied by their wives, daughters, and friends. These all congregate on Capitol Hill, and are "at home" Monday's. The next day of the week is devoted to visiting "over in Georgetown," where Gov. Cooke, Gen. Dent, Admiral Radford, Major Poore and a host of others reside, who like to be old-fashioned and stay in this place, that is interesting enough when reached. Wednesday the Cabinet ladies receive, and the day after the Congressionals. Mrs. Senator Stewart's receptions are the most elegant, and she shows cosmopolitan polish, after her five years sojourn in Europe, quite as much as her daughter, who is this season a debutante. Mrs. Cole, of California attracts the people of the Pacific slope, while the belles of Ohio cluster at Mrs. Thurman's, and those of Baltimore at Mrs. Hamilton's. The diplomatic corps, as well as the hangman, adopt Friday, and the Presidential levees of Saturday wind up the week.

They Wouldn't Fight That Way.

About the commencement of the war Judge Rice made a speech in South Alabama, in which he said that the Southern soldiers could whip the Yankees with pop-guns. Since the war he chanced to make another speech at the same place.

A big, double jointed fellow was present, who heard and remembered the former speech, and being in no amiable frame of mind, concluded to go for Sam.

Rolling up his sleeves and popping his fist in the palm of his hand, propounded the fearful question:

"Sam Rice, didn't you make a speech here in 1861?"

"I did," said Sam.

"And didn't you say that we could whip the Yankees with pop-guns?"

"Certainly I did, but the d——d rascals wouldn't fight us that way!"

SONG AND MAID.

A poet toiled over a song for the maid
Who had plighted her troth to him,
And he leaned and wrote in the gathering shade
Till his eyes were dim.

But the maiden strolled on the distant beach,
And listed another's tender speech.

The poet sang of her love-lit eye,
So softly and deeply blue;
How its soulful gaze, half arch, half shy,
He only knew.

But the maid's blue eyes were shedding their light
On the face of a tall, dark man that night.

He sang of her hand so white and fair,
And soft as a hand could be;
And "the ring" he sang "that is gleaming there,
Binds her to me."

But the maid to her tall companion said,
"This ring? 'tis the gift of a friend that's dead."

He sang of her ripe and dewy lips,
"They are roses before they blow;
And the taste of the nectar that from them drips
I, only, know."

But the maid, as she walked in the moonlight's mist,
Lifted her head and was lovingly kissed,

He sang of her voice, "it is sweet and clear
As the voice of the gentle dove—
So tender that I alone can hear
Her words of love."

But the maiden whispered to one by the sea,
"I love thee, darling, and only thee."

Ah, poet! finish your last light strain;
Ah, maid! shall we give you praise or blame?
You are wringing a heart with bitter pain,
Yet helping to laurel a brow with fame.

For out of the depths of a master woe,
And through the valley of dark despair,
The soul of a singer must grope and go
Ere he wear the purple true poets wear.

A TURKISH PRINCESS WED.

The Marriage of Khalil Bey—The Home of the Bride Fitted Up with Parisian Elegance—Old Turkish Costumes Abandoned for Modern Usages and Refinement.

A letter from Constantinople Dec. 18, in the Courier des Etats Unis, gives the following details of the marriage of Khalil Cherif Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ottoman Empire, and formerly known in Paris under the name of Khalil Bey:

On Thursday last, the 12th of December, the entree of the Princess Nazle under the roof of her husband, Khalil Cherif Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, took place. I otherwise designate this ceremony, for what we consider as a marriage is the feast that I described to you on the 25th of October.

In fact, the contract was signed at that time, Halim Pacha, uncle of the Khedive and consequently of Mustapha Pacha, acting for the Princess; but etiquette among the Turks demands that the bride must pass a certain time under the roof of her father before going to the house of her husband. The cards of the European ladies were couched in the following terms: "The Princess Nazle will have a reception at Foundoukli on the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the occasion of her marriage with Khalil Cherif Pacha."

HOME OF A TURKISH PRINCESS.

In order to lose no detail of this ceremony I went early to the yali of Khalil Pacha, situated in a charming position on the Bosphorus. There I found a few hundred Turkish ladies, some invited, and some uninvited, for on such occasions the house remains open to everybody, the only difference being that the invited raise their veils, while the uninvited remain in their usual walking costume. As the Princess had not yet arrived, I followed the example of the other ladies present in going through the house, of which all the rooms of the haremilk or ladies' apartments were open to the inspection of the curious. Two rooms especially, the bedroom and boudoir of the Princess were furnished with great richness, combined with exquisite taste. There was enough there to dazzle even a Parisian. Just fancy it—these Turkish ladies whose furniture generally consists of a large divan and a few chairs of antique form! During this time white slaves passed around refreshments, which consisted of confectionery, cherries, coffee, and cigarettes, while a band of Turkish musicians played and sang.

A MODERN TURKISH BRIDE.

Suddenly the report was circulated that the Princess had arrived, and the eunuchs turned everybody except the chamber-maids from the boudoir and bedroom, and a few moments afterward we witnessed the arrival of the Princess leaning on the arm of Khalil Pacha, who had gone to meet her at the threshold, and who conducted her to her apartments, where he left her with her servants to change her dress. He returned by the same way that he came, preceded by two eunuchs, who opened a passage for him, for while the old women hid their faces, the young ones, unveiled crowded around him in order to be seen.

On her arrival the Princess was in French bridal costume of faille covered with beautiful laces relieved with orange flower buds. Her crown also of orange flowers, was surmounted by a diadem with brilliants, and a vale of tulle illusion came half way in front and half way behind the head. It was by caprice that the Princess dressed herself in this style, for a Turkish bride always appears with a rose-colored dress embroidered in gold. Another derogation from Turkish customs was that Khalil Pacha gave his arm to a woman.

APPEARANCE OF THE BRIDE.

The Princess was in the boudoir, and this time wore a red velvet dress embroidered in gold, which cost 10,000 francs. She kept her crown of orange flowers and her diadem. She was absolutely radient with youth and beauty, while she sparkled with precious stones—and all combined with exceeding elegance and good taste. All this, shown to greater advantage by the green tapestry of a hue that harmonized perfectly with the color of the dress, produced a magic effect which held everybody almost spell-bound. Three or four persons only at a time were permitted to go into the apartment of the Princess. They kissed her cheek, her hand, or the hem of her dress, according to their rank; paid her some compliment, and then retired to make room for others.

THE BRIDAL EQUIPAGE.

I will now give you a few details upon the bridal equipage. The Princess was in a carriage with white satin blinds lowered. The English coachman and groom were on their breasts white roses. Two Mamelukes on horseback preceded the carriage, which was followed by eunuchs, one of whom rode at each door. The relatives and suite of the Princess brought up the rear in about forty carriages, accompanied also by Mamelukes and eunuchs.

Toward noon a table was set for one hundred guests; but the crowd was so great, so hungry, and for a moment so forgetful of all etiquette, that the eunuchs had considerable difficulty in getting places for the wives of pachas and other functionaries. These ladies were exceedingly merry during the repast. When it was announced that the Princess was ready to receive them they started to run' danced around, and laughed like school girls.

Among the ladies present I remarked the Princess Kiamil Pacha, several ladies of the bureau of the Grand Vizier, Madam Kiazim Bay, daughter of the great Fuad, Madam Cabouli Pacha, Madam Semer Pacha, and Madam Eumi Bey. The most remarkable for the richness of their toilets *a l'Europeenne* were the Princess Halim, Madam Kiazim, and Madam Eumi. A little after 4 o'clock the halls were vacated, and at the setting sun Khalil Pacha went to pray in the neighboring mosque before going to visit his wife. Thus finished this day, which seemed to inaugurate a new era in the social existence of Turkey.

The Princess Azoza, second daughter of Mustapha Pacha, and who was betrothed before the Princess Nazle, goes to-morrow into the house of her husband, Izzet Bey, grandson of Fuad Pacha.

A Novel Marriage Bond.

A Manchester (N. H.) dispatch says: A suit has just been tried before the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire, in which Dr. Edward Sharp of Philadelphia was plaintiff, and Ruben B. Hall of Nashua, defendant. The Doctor was married to Miss Hall of Philadelphia in September, 1870, and Mr. and Mrs. Hall, the parents of the bride, were present at the ceremony, which took place at the residence of Washington Baldwin of Philadelphia. About an hour before the marriage, Mr. Hall, the father of the bride, signed a bond agreeing to pay his daughter during her life $1,200 annually, or the interest on $30,000. Mr. Hall, after the marriage, refused to fulfill the conditions of the bond, and this suit was brought to compel him to do so. The defendant claimed that the bond was obtained by fraud. He testified that on the morning of the marriage his daughter told him that Dr. Sharp would not marry her if a marriage gift of $20,000 was not made to her, and that she would consequently be ruined, as she was pregnant by him. It turned out that there was no pregnancy, and the defendant claimed that there was a conspiracy on the part of his daughter and Dr. Sharp to rob him of a large sum of money. Mrs. Hall corroborated her husband's testimony. Mrs. Sharp, the bride, denied the statement of her father, and testified that he voluntarily signed the bond. Mr. Bladwin, who drew up the bond, testified to the same effect. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

Shocking Murder in Belgium.

The Belgian journals give details of a dreadful murder. The victim is Mr. Thomas Robinson, an Englishman, director of the spinning establishment at Loth. On Monday he had dismissed one of the workmen of the factory, named Isidore Biesmans, for having insulted and struck a workwoman. The man had disappeared, and nothing led to a suspicion that he had an intention of taking revenge. On Wednesday, towards seven o'clock in the evening, he presented himself at the house of Mr. Robinson and asked to speak with him. The director was in his parlor reading a journal, and his wife was dozing in an arm-chair near the fire. He directed Biesmans to be introduced. The latter entered, and intimated to the maid servant who had preceded him to withdraw, and as soon as she had shut the door he drew from under his coat a short gun and fired at Mr. Robinson, who fell dead on the spot, the ball having struck him in the regions of the heart. The murderer then took to flight. At the noise of the detonation the wife started up, but only to see at her feet the corpse of her husband. Half distracted, she called for assistance with loud cries. A neighbor one Doctor Vrebos, came to her aid, but could do no more than verify the death of the director. As the criminal was known his description was transmitted to Brussels and the neighboring communes. Gend-armes were sent out to make researches, and the next evening succeeded in arresting him at Assche.

Edwin Forrest's Will.

A Tribune reporter, having learned that Charles W. Brooke, attorney and counselor-at-law, of No. 51 Chambers-st., had been consulted in relation to Edwin Forrest's will, called upon him, and received the following statement:

There is a rumor which has been reported to me by several members of the theatrical profession to the effect that the executors of Mr. Forrest's estate had settled with Mrs. Forrest her accrued claims for alimony under the divorce proceedings against Mr. Forrest in this city some years since. I doubt it, because Mr. Dougherty, who is one of the executors, is a lawyer of standing in Philadelphia, and I do not think he would be inclined to recognise the legality of any such claim in that State. The actors are very anxious that the benefit from the institution to be organized under Mr. Forrest's will, should be derived as soon as possible; and it has been suggested to me that a formal request should be made to the executors to induce them to consummate the trust created by Mr. Forrest's will, at the earliest moment. This has only been the suggestion of a gentleman connected with the profession, without any positive official authorization from the actors as a class.

The Depopulation of France.

Figures just published in the Paris Journal Official shows that France has lost two millions of population during the last six years. Reporting to the President of the Republic, the minister of the Interior says that, in virtue of the treaties of peace with Germany, 1,689 communes comprising a population of 1,597,238 souls were given up by the vanquished to the victorious country; although from this number must be deducted that of the Alsatians and Lorrainers who gave their "option" for France and afterward quitted the country. That number, however, now that all the truth is known, is not very great, and gives little consolation for the actual loss, which may be roundly put at a million and a half. But a graver and more ominously suggestive fact appears from these returns, that France, quite independently of the cession, has within her present limits lost 367,000 of her population—or at the rate of 1 per cent. decrease in the six years. It must be remembered, however, that last year was exceptional—inheriting, as it did all the mischievous legacies of the war, the result of delayed or prevented marriage, the ravages of epidemic disease, and the other evils which inevitably follow in the train of such a conflict as that of 1870-71.

THE Mayor of Boston deserves the thanks of all executives from the President down to constables. He has hit upon a plan to cure office seeking. Arming himself with a fresh vaccination, he visited the small-pox hospitals and got his movement reported in the papers. The civil service in Boston demanded no reform for several days.

TO THE SOUTH WIND.

Balmy breeze from the blossomy South,
Kissing my lips with thy tender mouth,
Touching my forehead with delicate hand,
Lifting my hair up with breath so bland,
And lifting my head with scents of flowers
Borne from the laps of southern bowers—
Balmy breeze, I behold not thee,
Yet, oh, how beautiful thou must be!

Stay—wilt thou stay, sweet breeze? Ah! now
It hath fled away from my lip and brow!
There, over the plain, its white robe spreads,
And thy gentle flowers are bending their heads;
It hath entered the wood—the beautiful breeze!
I hear its music among the trees;
And now it is passing over the river—
I know by the water's timid quiver.

Balmy breeze! I behold not thee;
But, oh, how beautiful thou must be!
Come, thou breeze from the bloomy South,
Kiss my lips with thy tender mouth;
Touch my brow with thy delicate hand,
And take me away to thy southern land;
Then never more, breeze invisible, roam,
But remain with me in thy spirit's home.

A MARRIAGE FORBIDDEN.

A Father Pursuing his Daughter and her Abductors, and Repeatedly Firing upon Them, but Beaten by Fast Horses and Forced to Make the Best of it.

(N. Y. Sun.)

About a week ago Robert Wilson of White Plains met Miss Kate Lowery of Kensico on the train from New York. They chatted until the train reached White Plains. Here Robert proposed to drive her home in a sleigh. Miss Kate consented, and before they reached her father's house had promised to marry Wilson. The church clock of Kensico, if there had been one, would have tolled two in the morning before Wilson's sleigh drew up at old John Lowery's gate.

There was an ominous light in the house, and as Kate approached, the door flew open and her father, with a piece of inch rope in his hand, asked his daughter who her companion was, and why she had stayed out until the chickens had crowed. Wilson told the old man to go to bed, saying that his daughter's companion was her future husband. Mr. Lowery forbade the nuptials instanter, and hustled Miss Kate into the house.

On Friday last Wilson, Sam Carpenter, (better known as "Swearing Sam,") and Jas. Johnson drove to Kensico to assist Wilson in abducting the girl. About 8 o'clock at night, the men having secured the assistance of Mrs. King (Kate's sister) and Miss Catharine Sweeny, drove up to the Lowery mansion and sent a polite invitation for Miss Kate to join them in a sleigh ride. The venerable Mr. Lowery, suspecting no conspiracy, raised no objection and Kate went. Carpenter, who was driver, turned his horses toward Tarrytown. It was the programme to go there and get a minister to marry Wilson and Miss Lowery.

After the party had traveled about four miles, and while they were driving along at leisure, they were startled by the report of a gun, instantly followed by a shower of buckshot, a quantity of which struck the sleigh and frightened its inmates.

"Stop, or I'll shoot again!" was heard from behind.

Carpenter, the driver, leaped out and climbed an apple tree, and the rest of the party awaited events. The girl's father rode up beside the sleigh with a double-barrelled shot gun on his shoulder, and ordered the party to turn and drive back to Kensico. Spying Carpenter up the apple tree, Lowery levelled his gun and ordered him down.

"Don't shoot, Mr. Lowery!" screamed Carpenter, "and I'll come down."

"That marriage shall not take place," said Mr. Lowery; "so just drive back."

Carpenter took the reins. Johnson seized the whip, and giving the horses a sharp cut, they dashed off toward Tarrytown, leaving the angry father in the road. He gazed an instant at the retreating sleigh, then raising his gun he blazed away with the other barrel, and started his horse on a run after the fugitives. The father loaded and fired five or six times, but each second the distance between him and the sleigh was lengthened. Carpenter turned into the Sing Sing road, throwing Miss Lowery's father off the trail, and after traveling a mile or two took a short cut for Tarrytown. The father went to Sing Sing, but did not find his daughter. The elopement party arrived in Tarrytown about 1 A. M., and put up at the Briggs House. Search was made for a clergyman, but none could be found. The party stayed in Tarrytown all day Friday, and drove to Kensico at night, stopping at Miss Sweeney's.

On Saturday at dark Wilson, Johnson, Carpenter, Miss Sweeney, and Mrs King, behind, because—having seen her father—she had changed her mind about the marriage. Learning that her sister had started for White Plains bent on marriage, Mrs. King and her brother Dan took the night express train, and arrived in White Plains just as the sleighing party drove up to the Orawampum Hotel.

Here the sisters met, and a war of words followed. Mrs. King said that her father was on the way with two guns and three pistols, swearing that he would shoot the whole party. At this Kate and Wilson broke away, entered a sleigh, and were rapidly driven to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Van Kleeck, where the knot was tied just as the infuriated brother and sister drove up to the door. Seeing that they were too late they made the best of it, and the party went to a restaurant for the bridal feast, after which the bride and groom drove to Tarrytown.

Some time on Saturday night the venerable Mr. Lowery arrived in White Plains with his artillery; but learning that the couple had married in spite of him, he countermarched in good order, muttering that he would shoot somebody. But the good old man failed to keep his word this time.

A YOUNG man attending a Christmas party at Southampton, Eng., was "sentenced" to walk down the main street dressed in woman's clothes, as a forfeit. He did it, and the vigilant police gave him free lodgings for several days in the station-house.

A MAGNIFICENT entertainment was given Minister DeLong and wife by San Jo Daigin, the Prime Minister of Japan, at his palace in Yeddo, last month. The castle was gorgeously decorated, the whole establishment evidencing the best taste on the part of the Prince, who blends the grandeur of the Orientals with the chaste designs of the Europeans. There were present the sister-in-law of Prince San Jo Daigin, who is the sister of the Prince of Yosa; Agusa Yuria, heir apparent, to the throne; Laroa, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prince Data. The dinner was gotten up in the most perfect style of French cookery, and the table was set with fine foreign service. During the repast the singular music of the Japanese, magically drawn from the flute, was discoursed in the most tender and delicate manner. The toilettes of Japanese ladies were superb, they being arrayed in the richest of imperial robes and wearing headdresses of the most gorgeous character. At the conclusion of the entertainment, Minister DeLong and wife were driven to the gates of the castle in an elegant landau,

VARIETIES.

BY a curious mis-print, a New York paper recently headed one of its columns "Stale News."

THE woolen mills in Massachusetts are reported to be stopping on account of the present high price of the raw material.

A LONDON theatre has a burlesque of Stanley's search after Livingstone, entitled "How I found Robinson Crusoe."

THE Fashion editor of a New York paper thinks that if ladies would only use their powder puffs more sparingly, men would get through the season with one dress coat.

THE president and the cashier of the Chenango Bank, at Norwich, Connecticut, both dropped dead in the building within a few days of each other.

THE young "ladies debating society at Paris, Ky., have decided that bachelors are a nuisance, and that it was the duty of every member of the society to do their best to abate the nuisance.

A LADY of color in Rutherfordton, N. C., having been castigated by her sable lord, waited patiently until he had gone to sleep and then poured a kettleful of boiling water over him.

THE clerk of a San Francisco lawyer guarded against the possibility of forgetting the secret of the combination by writing it upon a piece of paper and pasting it upon the knob of the safe.

KETTLE-DRUM parties are becoming fashionable in Washington. They are of English origin and imply an entertainment where bread and butter and tea are the only refreshments offered.

MARY MCARDLE lately died at Fenoghal, Ireland, at the age of 115 years. Her strong point was that she worked with the reapers last harvest and kept up with her son, a frisky youth of 77.

A TROY youth made his betrothed a holiday present of a piano, paying for it with a check which went to protest on its presentation. The piano was reclaimed, but the young lady makes as much music as he wants without it.

A LADY in Fort Wayne has cards out for her silver, crystal and tin weddings, which occur on the same day. Her first two husbands (divorced) have received invitations, but perversely decline attending.

A YOUNG man who applied at the recruiting station in one of the far Western States for enlistment was asked if he could "sleep on the point of a bayonet," when he promptly replied by saying, "he could try it, as he had often slept on a pint of whisky."

A CALIFORNIA widow lately went for a youth who had wooed and won her, but was disposed to coquette, with a pistol and a marriage license. She took a clergyman with her who was ready to preach a funeral sermon or perform a marriage ceremony at the same price. The young man chose the latter.

IT is related of a certain minister of Maine, who was noted for his long sermons, with many divisions, that one day when he was advancing among the teens he reached at length a kind of resting place in his discourse, when pausing to take breath, he asked the question, "And what shall I say now?" A voice from the congregation earnestly responded, "Say amen."

AT a recent meeting of Jews at Berlin, it was definitely resolved to form in Germany a sister alliance to the Alliance Israelite Universelle in France, founded by M. Gemieux. The alliance has for its object to promote all Jewish interests, protect Jews from persecution and unequal laws, and assist destitute persons of its own persuasion. Delegates will meet triennially. A committee of twenty was appointed. The alliance will bear the name Israelitishe Alliance in Deutschland.

DAN GODFREY, the leader of the British Grenadier Band, has forwarded Mr. Gilmore a handsome service of plate for the dinner-table from himself and the members of the band, and some personal ornaments from himself, accompanied by a most cordial letter, gratefully acknowledging the attention received by them from Mr. Gilmore when attending the Boston Jubilee. Enclosed also were copies of letters from the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge and others, expressing their gratification at the friendly spirit in which the band was received in Boston.

TWENTY-ONE years do not bring a young man to the age of discretion in Cincinnati, it would seem. The other day an aristocratic young Cincinnatian, having reached his majority, sallied forth to the probate office for a marriage license. He was followed by his mother and sister who objected to the young lady on whom he had hung his affections, and they created a tropical breeze in the clerk's office. They threatened that officer with all sorts of legal prosecution, but the young man got the license notwithstanding, and ere this is most likely united to his fair *inamorata*.

BOSTON glass-blowers are up to the same trick practiced on the confiding public by our own enterprising but dishonest relic dealers soon after our great conflagration. They are manufacturing relics of the great Boston fire, ingeniously blowing bottles and other vessels into all sorts of shapes, resembling the result of intense heat, while the inside is filled with all sorts of liquids, from cheap whisky to castor oil. Corks are inserted showing every degree of burning, from a slight scorch to half consumption, while the contents have the appearance of having remained intact. These relics sell readily for 25 cents and upward.—[Chicago Times.

A MISS HARDWICK, of Delaware, Daviess county, Kentucky, committed an indiscretion, and was cast out by her relatives. Early last week she was on the eve of confinement, but her relatives—she had no friends—refused her shelter. On Thursday night last, the weather being extremely cold, she applied at the house of two of her relatives, stated her condition, and was refused permission to remain during the night. At one house in the neighborhood she was thrust out of doors, and was driven away. She found shelter in a cold barn in the neighborhood, where she gave birth to her child. The next morning the mother and child were found dead.

THE holiday amusements of London are peculiar. On Christmas Day there was a swimming match in the Serpentine, for which there were twenty-one entries. The distance was 100 yards. The race throughout was an exceeding good one, although several of the good swimmers were unable to go the distance owing to the numbing effects of the cold water. One veteran bather who was present—a hale old gentleman, over eighty years of age—has been in the habit of bathing every morning, winter and summer, since the commencement of the present century. After the race was over, the competitors assembled round one of the seats on the banks and drank rum and milk. The "Health of the Queen" and other loyal toasts were given.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873

WE admit there is little use in trying to smash the City Hall Ring, so long as Democrats, holding seats in Councils, are induced to vote in favor of Ring nominees, as a few of them, only a few, did yesterday. Of course they will say, between two Radicals they had a right to choose, but to use a slang phrase, that's too thin. Our local columns tell the story.

THE New York *Times* was very efficient in pushing investigation in the Tammany frauds. It was used as a campaign document by the Republican National and local committees, and sent broadcast over the country. It was delivered free by all postmasters, and pushed in the face of Democrats everywhere. It is now meek as a lamb on the Mobilier frauds, where its immediate friends are concerned. It has nothing to say.

SOME time ago a State official and member of the Ring boasted that in case Republicans went back on them they could always secure enough Democrats to fill the bill—they were always hungry and could be bought cheap. In view of the old Third ward giving CHRIS. MAGEE five hundred majority and thereby defeating the Reform—Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, and the ring then securing enough Democrats in Select Council to elect its nominee, we sadly confess there appears to be some truth in his remarks.

THE books of the First National Bank of Washington showing that SCHUYLER COLFAX deposited in said bank twelve hundred dollars in bank notes on the day that AMES gave him a check for that amount rather "takes the starch right out." No wonder he exclaims that "no one but myself and God Almighty believes me to be an innocent man." If he is innocent, he is without doubt the most unfortunate gentleman we have ever heard of. Let him be placed in a position to explain.

THE only two papers which have exhibited any opposition to the work of the Constitutional Convention, are the Harrisburg *Telegraph* and the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. They object to the separation of the local and State elections, which interferes with the operations of ballot box stuffers and repeaters, especially in Philadelphia. These papers are owned and controlled by office holders who desire to continue to share in the spoils, whilst the Convention desires to work in the interests of the people.

THE Democratic members of Select Council on Monday, were not placed in the position of choosing between two Republicans for City Attorney; the vote was on the acceptance of the report of the Finance Committee—those who voted for its acceptance of course voted for BIGELOW and the Ring, as the report named him for that position; but it does not follow that those who voted nay, voted for Mr. SLAGLE. That gentleman in one sense was not a candidate before council. Had the report been non-concurred in, as it should have been, the naming of the Solicitor would have been referred back to the Finance Committee. We regret to say that the six Democratic members won a victory for the Ring, four of the six could have made it a defeat. Rather poor comfort that, for those of the rank and file who worked to place these six in councils, only to find them captured by the enemy.

THE CHANGE.

The *Commercial* on Monday morning contains the first announcement of the sale of the stock of C. D. BRIGHAM, late managing editor, and the election of RUSSELL ERRETT to his place, Mr. BRIGHAM says:

> Circumstances of a domestic and personal character, devolving on me paramount duties, and at the same time requiring a sacrifice, have seemed to me to demand that I should change my residence to a warmer climate.

One item in the sacrifice consisted in leaving for a warmer climate with about seventy thousand dollars, *all* of which he would have us believe was earned by the sweat of his brow, as he had nothing when he came here. The remaining stockholders, who have been sadly victimized by this carpet bagger, will certainly derive comfort from the promises of the new managing editor who says:

> The *Commercial*, it may as well be understood, will not be the organ or the tool of any man, or clique, or set of men.

There is richness for you. ERRETT, MACKEY, QUAY, CAMERON, wouldn't suffer it to become the tool of any clique or set of men; not they. It is to be conducted purely in the interests of the people, retrenchment and reform as its motto. We can only say, blessed are they who expect nothing.

THE Pittsburgh POST is in favor of submitting the question of female suffrage to the people. We would make a further suggestion; that the question be submitted to a vote of the women *alone*, and if they want the franchise, our manhood forbids objection.—*Mercer Press.*

We accept the amendment.

THE CITY.

Pittsburgh is paying the penalty of her effort to be ranked with the great cities of the land. About one million and a third is to be her expenses for the current year, about thirteen times as much as was required a score or so of years ago. When a member of Councils, very pertinently asked for the items going into the estimate of $280,000 for the Fire Department, he was very curtly and characteristically answered by our Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Board of Estimates had arranged the matter, and that the Finance Committee considered the amount to be needed. This was regarded as a squelcher, but the gentleman from the Eleventh ward has a kind of notion that his constituents had sent him to Councils to guard their interests, and being unimpressed with any idea of the perfection of the Committee in question, he continued in the *role* of that sometimes inconvenient thing—an interrogation point—and continued to ask questions. He insisted that $200,000 of this appropriation was to come out of a loan payable twenty years hence, and in spite of the efforts of some members who should know better, to choke him down and thus save the Finance Committee from inconvenient criticism for shirking the responsibility of taxation for current expenditures, and muffling up their enlarged expenditures in a twenty years loan, he insisted on being heard; the appropriation, however, was agreed to and the loan authorized under the whip and spur of a suspension of the rules.

The member from the 11th ward put in his interrogations again when the appropriation of $70,000 to pay the water loan interest came up, and wished to know where the money was to come from; and was answered that councils had nothing to do with the affairs of the water commission. A member of the commission who was present, however, answered the question.

The members of councils are presumed to know something, and are doubtless chosen to watch over the interests of the city; but it appears that as a general thing they abdicate their trust in favor of their committees. This is utterly indefensible. No member should help to hurry through an appropriation of $1,300,000 without full discussion and free examination. The finance committee should be prepared to answer every inquiry, and to satisfy all councilmen not only of the propriety but necessity of all appropriations of money.

FAIR PLAY.

A wail for fair play, towards the forthcoming revised constitution, is sent up by the *Gazette*, which snuffs trouble in the distance, from opposition by the compact ring at Harrisburg, now in possession of power, and for which the *Gazette* so earnestly labored. It gets its glimpse of the situation from the recent change of base in the *Commercial*, now controlled by the Clerk of the Senate, the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the Governor and United States Senator, aided by the small fry now in office in this city. This formidable organization is preparing opposition to the constitution, under the apprehension it will abreviate the spoils and curb the pretensions of official sharks. The *Gazette* says:

> A powerful combination has been already formed to defeat the work of the Convention, on the supposition, which we hope and believe will prove correct, that it will eradicate abuses recognized and appreciated by every citizen. The men who profit by these abuses in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Harrisburg are the life and soul of this conspiracy, but they are powerless themselves unless they delude the people by false pretenses, or possibly steal a party name to aid them in this work. They play a skillful game, and vie with the best citizens in denunciation of special legislation and the perversion of the State funds to individual profit. That is to cover their tracks. But their work against the new Constitution, whose main features will be a correction of these evils, will still go on. A terrific storm will be made over its minor provisions, opposition to particular features will be consolidated into opposition to the whole instrument, there will be skillful appeals to localities, and ridicule of everything that can be perverted to that use. If the Convention is wise, diligent and earnest in its labors, we do not believe the conspirators will succeed in defeating the new Constitution, and maintaining the existing order of things, so dear to their hearts and pockets. They will work hard, however, to compass their ends. Already a prominent newspaper of the west has been purchased, bag and baggage, by this combination, and has broken ground against whatever the Convention has done, is doing or may do.
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> But, in the meantime, we shall regard it as an imperative duty to expose the tactics of the politicians and officholders, animated by the most selfish motives, who have determined in advance on the defeat of the new Constitution, because it will interfere with certain prerogatives of theirs which have grown up as a sort of fungus in our political system.

The last place we would have looked for help to expose the tactics of officeholders, who are moved by selfish motives and have grown up a sort of fungus in our political system, was from the old *Gazette*, but wonders will never cease.

Perhaps the editors of that journal may yet revise their opinions of the YERKES transactions, and be brought to reconsider the endorsement of our eight hundred business men who candidly and thoroughly examined the record of HARTRANFT and found him all right.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* moans for the good old times when the honest Democracy ruled the nation. "What with the inquiries," it asks "into Senatorial bribery cases, plundering railroad cases, and the status of double-headed State Governments like Louisiana, Alabama, &c., Congress is abundantly occupied outside of its ordinary duties. When are we to have a restoration of the olden time tone of public opinion, which would not tolerate the presence of such Senators, such Congressmen, such legislation, and such elections, as those which give occasion to all these investigations?"

S. ADAMS LEE.

The finest confidence man now traveling on shape and talent is an individual with the above name. He claims to be a grandson of RICHARD HENRY LEE, of revolutionary memory. He has showy literary accomplishments, fine address, and generally selects female academies to victimize. He makes headway with the ladies on account of his good looks. Lest he should pass this way, and break the hearts of some of our beautiful and unsuspecting damsels, we publish the following from the St. Louis *Republican:*

The immediate means of this expose of Prof. Lee was his application for a position in a noted female seminary, the principal of which was the fortunate possessor of more sagacity than falls to the lot of most of her sisterhood. She was disposed to accept the services of the professor, but, having learned the lesson that "all is not gold that glitters," she wrote to one of the gentlemen named as a referee and received, much to her surprise the following response from Colonel J Stoddard Johnston, editor of the Frankfort *Yeoman*, a gentleman in every sense of the word, and one whose labors to expose this swindler are deserving all praise.

FRANKFORT, KY., January 17, 1873.

DEAR MADAM—I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th, making inquiries in regard to one S. Adams Lee, who has applied to you with high credentials for the department of belles lettres in your institution. In reply, permit me to warn you against him as a most consummate rascal who ought to be in the penitentiary, as he has once been. He is, as he represents, a member of the Lee family, being the son of a grandson of Richard Henry Lee. His father was a minister, settled in Carlisle, Penn., where the sharp practices of S. Adams led him, after raising money under every pretext, to steal a watch. For this he was sent to the penitentiary, in trying to escape from which, he fell from the wall and injured his foot so as to require amputation. This was long before the war. With some literary culture and a few genuine letters of introduction, he has managed to carry on a system of fraud co-extensive with the Union. At one time he is in the South representing himself as the commander of the Merrimac and a wounded Confederate officer. At another time he is in the North as a staff officer of Commodore Farragut, and the victim of a wound in running the batteries at Port Hudson. His special weakness seems to be to gull the proprietors of female schools, where he generally finds a secure retreat after a season of exposure. At all times he is a thief; will steal money, books, clothing; anything, even to the young ladies' affections. He is a miserable wretch, eating opium habitually and using the mask of religion to defraud. He came here last winter prepared to cut a great swell, but I exposed him thoroughly and have a mass of "Lee papers" received from his victims which would make a large volume.

I ask no confidence as to this letter which I would rather have published than not, as I am determined that this felon shall not bring disgrace upon the South and his honored name, as far as I can do anything to prevent it.

Very respectfully, &c.,
J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

TEN TO ONE.

There has been much recrimination among loquacious disputants of both parties, as to which of the parties was the more corrupt or the easier to yield to corruption. Of course we always *did* think the Democrats had the best of the argument—and if instances would prove any thing, we surely had our opponents "on the hip." For where among Democratic politicians of easy virtue, will you find a match for CAMERON? Where shall we find in the Democratic party the counterparts of HARLEN and of POMEROY, and of BEN. BUTLER.

"None but themselves can be their parallel!"

But we have at last found out by a pretty sure arithmetical process, the proportion of corrupt men in office among each of the parties.

The following "summary of the Credit Mobilier tells the tale. The shameful schedule is as follows:

REPUBLICANS.	10
H. Wilson, twenty shares	$1,200
Schofield, ten shares	800
Patterson, thirty shares	1,000
Bingham, twenty shares	1,200
Colfax twenty shares	1,200
Garfield, ten shares	320
Dawes, ten shares	600
Kelley ten shares	329
J. F. Wilson, ten shares	329
Allison, ten shares	600
DEMOCRATS.	
James Brooks	1

Now as *ten is to one*, so is the number of purchaseable, corrupt Republicans, to the number of Democrats who are corrupt and purchaseable. We think this estimate in the light of corroborating facts is fair and just. And you must remember, too, that this list of ten contains two Republican Vice Presidents. None of your second rate, obscure, thimble-rigging rascals that infest election precincts, and personate the decent citizens of the ward. O No! These are *creme de la creme* of the Radical rulers of the land! From such rulers it is not impiety to repeat the words of the litany, and say "Good Lord deliver us!"

ACCORDING to the Springfield *Republican*, our Constitutional Convention has done a very sensible thing in fixing the day for the State election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, the day on which Presidential elections and Congressional elections in most of the States come. It thinks the country has had quite enough of this October election business.

RUMORS OF MORE CORRUPTION TO BE INVESTIGATED.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1873.

It is reported that a member of the Public Lands Committee will introduce a resolution in the House to-morrow for the investigation of the influence used to pass the bill to pass land titles in Iowa, which was pushed through the House last week, and is now waiting the President's signature. The bill originated in the Senate, and was passed from the Speaker's table in the House under the previous question, without much debate. Its advocates explained its provisions in such a way as to make it appear that it made no new grant, but merely confirmed to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad certain land to which its right was indisputable. It is now asserted that the bill is an indefensible land grab scheme, and that the road will get it by 180,000 acres of rich farming lands, to which it has no legal or equitable title; and what is worse, it is charged that the votes of 20 members of the House were purchased by agents of the road. If an investigation is moved it will unquestionably be ordered. The House is heartily sick of the investigations now in progress, and would be glad to stop the damaging disclosures before the public gets any worse opinion of the morals of Congress than it now has, but no one would venture to oppose a proposition for an inquiry, less he should be suspected of having a hand in something that he fears to have brought to light.

If this investigation business goes on we fear there will be very few members of Congress able to show clean hands.

THE Radical Congressmen's proposition to tax newspaper knowledge, hoping thereby to keep the people in ignorance of their villianous schemes, is not well received in some quarters; for instance the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

The voice of the press should be heard in the land. There is a call for "pressure." The Maryland pigmy who exercises the functions of Postmaster-General has a bill before Congress which is designed to compel newspaper publishers to repay the postage on their papers. Cresswell is at the bottom of this rascally piece of legislation, and his only object in urging it is that he considers it a neat bit of retaliation for the course of the press toward his postal telegraph job. We would like to support for re-election a member of Congress who would give his vote or sanction to such a measure.

C. M.

Ravages of the Great Washington Plague.

(N. Y. Herald.)

The terrible and widespread ravages of that extraordinary disease called Credit Mobilier are alarming the whole nation The epizootic was as mild as the measles compared to it. It has already carried off most distinguished victims. It did not come from Canada like the epizootic, nor from Asia like the cholera, nor from the West Indies like the yellow fever. It is believed to have started somewhere in Pennsylvania, and, meeting with a favorable condition of the atmosphere in Washington, District of Columbia, stayed there, and was developed by reason of the defective sanitary arrangements in the political system of the capital. Great sympathy is felt for Massachusets, so many of her distinguished citizens have been swept off. The subjoined list of deaths will be read with painful interest by the public. The notices are inserted (contrary to our usual custom) free of charge:

Ames, Hoax, of Massachusetts.—Died of Credit Mobilier (long and lingering illness,) aged 69.

O lofty worth, whose virtues were unknown;
O shining light, whose glimmer was unseen;
Whose latest spasm of godlike work has shown.
What men were not, but what they might have been,
Thou toldest the truth tho' hid 'neath many cloaks,
O concentrated essence of a Hoax,

All stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad who received a higher dividend than 750 per cent. are cordially invited to attend the funeral.

Massachusetts papers please copy.

Alley, John B., of Massachusetts.—Died of C. M. (not cholera morbus—was discovered with the disease too late for the physic), aged about a century.

O'er this sad wreck let mankind never dally,
Fraud knocked down every ninepin in this Alley.
This is nobody's funeral.

Allison, John B., of Iowa.—Died of C. M. (an overdose of dividend hastened his departure), aged 50 years.

Long dead to us, sweet Allison,
The Hoax thou couldst not rally;
If so soon done, why wer't begun,
Thou fragant son of Alley?
Remains will be embalmed.

Bingham, John A., of Ohio, died of C. M. (supposed to have caught the fatal infection from Dawes), aged 62 years.

Moan for him, welkin, he'll wake you no more
With shouts against theft, Buckeye Bingham.
The death bells shall boom how he garnered his store,
And gentle Ben Butler will ring 'em.
Announcement of funeral hereafter.
Ohio papers please copy.

Brooks, Jim of New York, died of C. M. (protesting to the last that he was well in health, no remedies were administered,) aged 62 years.

He chattered, chattered as he went,
To join the great Salt River;
Hoax might threat or Hoax relent,
But he'd deny forever,
'Mong well filled "banks" his way he picked,
With watered "Credits," ever
McComb might "dam" McComb convict,
Jim Brooks denied forever.
His funeral will have no political significance.

Colfax, Smiler, of Indiana, died of C. M. (the agonies of this poor victim were intense; to the last he insisted that it was something else beside Credit Mobilier) aged 42.

A beautiful smiler came in our midst,
Too lively and fair to remain;
They stretched him on rack till the soul of Colfax
Flapped up into Heaven again,
May the fate of poor Schuyler warn men of the smiler,
Who dividends get on the brain!
Indiana papers please copy.

Dawes, Henry L., of Massachusetts, died of C. M. (he had the reputation of having a powerful constitution, but it was evidently a delusion), aged 57.

Retrencher! Leader! Thou hast left us.
Plymouth Rock thy loss will feel;
For a pottage-mess bereft us.
Old Honesty is *ausgespielt.*
Funeral strickly private. No wake.

Garfield, James A., of Ohio, died of C. M. (struggled hard against the dreadful epidemic, but it was no use. He caved in unexpectedly,) aged about 42.

Here rests his head upon its lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and misfortune known;
Mobilier frowned upon his humble berth:
And Hoax Ames henceforth marked him for his own.
Will be buried at Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C. No cards.

KELLEY WILLIAM D. of Pennsylvania, died of C. M., (too much iron in his blood and too little protection of himself made him an easy victim to the fell destroyer), aged sixty.

Weep not "pig iron," public dear,
He is not dead, tho' sleeping here;
His thunder's hushed, his eye is dim;
Mobilier put a head on him.
His remains will be "protected" in a metallic casket. A one-horse funeral announced hereafter.

Patterson, James W., of New Hampshire, died of C. M. (his sufferings drew tears from his friends; he persisted to the end in supposing it was a different complaint), aged 50 years.

Peaceful be Uriah's slumber,
Heap'd he is in burial low:
Thirty shares his coffin cumber,
How it is yourself you know.
Mourning by Senators for thirty days. A granite sarcophagus will enclose the mummy.

Scofield, Glenni W., of Pennsylvania, died of C. M. (passed off quietly, aged 53.

Hoax Ames, the Ancient Mariner,
Stopped Navy Scofield bland,
He held him with his glittering eye,
And with his skinny hand,
Then Scofield did a hellish thing,
And it did work him wo,
His ten shares clipped him on the wing,
And laid the quaker low.
Pennsylvania papers please copy. Funeral at an early day, Music by the band: "Down in the coal mine."

Wilson, Henry, of Massachusetts, died of C. M. (great hopes were entertained of his recovery), aged 61.

His sinnings sore long time he bore,
Like Martyr on a rock,
Till bad Hoax Ames, of sinful games,
Had eased him of his stock.
His "sole" had ne'er into the void been cast,
Had he "waxed" firm and stuck unto his "last."
Natick, (Mass.) papers please copy.
Memorial services at Faneuil Hall. No Irish need apply.

Wilson—James F., of Iowa, died of C. M., (astonished everybody, he had hitherto enjoyed such excellent health,) aged 45.

Tears, idle tears! he knew not, what they meant.
But counted them three dollars for a share;
They blotted out a life we thought well spent—
Ah! was his sweetness nothing but a snare?
Rev. Dr. Newman will conduct the services, and preach the panegyric from his campaign notes.
Free list entirely suspended.

THERE is a project on foot to d he county of Tioga, Pa. It is stated that there are more than five thousand petitioners asking for the division to be made. There seems to be a notion entertained by the people of Tioga that they want a Court House in that borough, to gain which, should the new county be divided, they will erect a first-class new county buildings, free of county charge. They use this as an argument for the divison of the county, because they claim that new buildings must soon be put up, as those in Wellsboro are very shabby, and if done at the expense of the county it will cost each voter twelve dollars and sixty-seven cents. If the county is divided, and the county seat located at Tioga, it will cost each voter—nothing. The county was taken from Lycoming in 1804, and contained three hundred inhabitants. It now has thirty-five thousand. It is thirty-one by thirty-six miles square, and contains eleven hundred and eight square miles, and has nearly seventy-nine hundred voters.

THE defeat of the "Bureau of Commerce" bill says the New York *Daily Bulletin*, is indicative of the collapse of the various huge canal, Postal Telegraph steamship subsides and other projects that are clamoring for Treasury spoils. It is true a great many of the so-called "public improvement" schemes were only advanced as feelers for the next session of Congress, and without any hope of their immediate adoption. Next winter a tremendous and well concerted onslaught will be made on the public purse. But there is encouragement for tax payers in the fact that these projects has been kicked out of the present Congress. The precedent is a good one, and may save scores if not hundreds of millions of dollars to the people.

HARRISBURG.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

Bills Reported From Committees.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1873.

Mr. WHITE, from the Judiciary General Committee, made a report in reference to the manner of incorporating insurance companies showing that the courts have increased powers, and charters passed by the Legislature where such powers exist are of no use. Ordered to be printed.

Also a supplement to the act relating to executions.

Also a supplement to the act consolidating the several wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

By Mr. DAVIS—To consolidate the several gaming laws.

By Mr. PLAYFORD—An act to validate certain proceedings on mortgages.

By Mr. GRAHAM—An act to incorporate the Standard Nut Company of Pittsburgh.

Also incorporating the Christian Mission Church.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

For the completion of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.

Extending the time for incorporating the Indiana Company Deposit Bank.

Batchelor's bill in relation to banks taking mortgages as collateral security.

Mr. B. appeared before the General Jadiciary Committee of the House this afternoon on behalf of his bill, and the committee agreed to report the bill affirmatively.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Over an hour was spent this morning on a resolution relative to

Keeping Liquor in the Cloak Room.

Mr. MCMAHON, (Franklin) stated that the Page Boys had got at it, and some became intoxicated.

A resolution, prohibiting it, passed by a vote of 90 to 3.

Mr. YOUNG, (Allegheny) introduced a resolution to print an extra number of the debates of the Constitutional Convention.

Speaker ELLIOT left the chair and made a violent speech against it. He said he

Didn't Want a Copy of the Debates in His House.

when it contained the denunciations it did on the Legislature, and the assertion at this late day that railroads were a curse to the country. The tenor of the debates in the Constitutional Convention had damaged it. He was opposed to printing any of them.

Mr. MITCHELL (Tioga) followed in a bitter sarcastic speech against printing any of the proceedings. He said the wise men of that Convention had sat silent. The vain had given vent to their vapid talk.

The resolution to print was lost by a large vote.

Reports from Committees were in order, and every one of the thirty committee's of the House poured out

A Perfect Stream of Bills.

They will all be printed and put on a calendar for next Tuesday.

To-morrow Thursday is public bill day.

The first bill on the calendar is an act relating to rates of interest in this Commonwealth. This is the Newmyer usury bill. Its consideration will probably be postponed after a short debate, as its friends hardly think the House is ready to pass it on short notice.

All the committees were again in session late to-night making out bills by the bushel.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 27, 1873.

A Point of Order—An Appeal from the Chair.

Mr. BOWMAN offered a resolution dispensing with the Monday night sessions.

The vote on the resolution was 42 to 32 in favor of the resolution.

The SPEAKER ruled that it required a two-thirds vote to change a rule of the House.

His decision was appealed from on the ground that the House had not adopted the rules of previous legislatures, and that the action of other legislatures could not bind this legislation. The debate on the appeal occupied the whole of the night session, Messrs. Brockway and Orvis taking the ground that the principle, that other legislatures could bind future bodies was wrong, which they were opposed to.

The SPEAKER contended that the House of Representatives is a continuous body, and that the rules of previous legislatures were binding on the present body until changed, and it required a two-third vote to change any of the rules aforesaid.

On the appeal the vote was 62 yeas to 116 nays on sustaining the decision of the Chair.

Mr. BROCKWAY offered a resolution calling upon the Auditor General to furnish a detailed statement of the

Taxes Due for the Past Eighteen Years

from any corporation operating under the laws of this commonwealth with full returns of the sums due from such corporations.

The SPEAKER, on the floor, moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. Carried—46 yeas to 31 nays.

New Bills.

The following new bills were read:

By Mr. RAMSEY—An act in relation to the salaries of criers and tipstaves in the courts of Allegheny county.

By Mr. LAWSON—To repeal the Clarion River Improvement Company as far as it relates to the navigation of Clarion River.

By Mr. BOWMAN—To establish a ferry at Rosston on the Allegheny River in Armstrong county.

By Mr. BROWN, (Erie)—To change the legal rate of interest to seven per cent. except when there are contracts.

By Mr. MCCREARY—To divorce Andrew Burbank and Esther Burbank, of Venango county.

Adjourned.

The Senate was not in session.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, January 28, 1873.

Want Protection.

Mr. RUTAN presented a petition from the miners of the bituminous region, asking protection.

New Bills.

The following bills were read in place:

Br Mr. HUMPHREYS—Supplement to the act incorporating the Chartiers Valley Improvement Company.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Act relating to the sinking fund of Allegheny county.

The Liquor Question.

Also supplement to the act to permit voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell liquor, which is as follows:

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen in the minds of some as to whether the act to which this is a supplement has not been repealed so far as regards the county of Allegheny by an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny, Approved April 3, 1872; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., that the last said mentioned act was not intended to repeal the act to which this is a supplement, but the same is declared to be in full force and effect as if the act of the third of April, 1872, had not been passed, and that the election provided for under said act of March, 1873, shall be held on the third Friday of March, 1873, and every third year thereafter in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county.

JOINT CONVENTION.

The Centennial Commission in Search o Aid.

The National Centennial Commission are here asking an appropriation.

The Senate met the House to hear a talk from the Commissioners.

Hon. Daniel J. Morrell opened the talk and was followed by the venerable Eli K. Price.

Col. Wood, of Virginia, was introduced next by Col. McClure as one who had led his division in Pickett's Corps at Gettysburg in trying to break up this Government, but who is now a member of the Centennial Commission, doing his best to cement the Union which he had vainly tried to sunder. Col. Woods is quite a young-looking man, with a clear voice, which made the hall of the House ring with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the celebration.

At a late hour the Convention was still in session.

Radical Rascality

Senator Pomeroy Falls into a Pretty Trap.

Seduced into Bribery by a Political Opponent.

THE $7,000 BRIBE PRODUCED IN THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Pomeroy Defeated, Arrested and Held for Court in $5,000 Bail.

THE PINCHBACK USURPATIONS IN LOUISIANA.

KANSAS.

Senator Pomeroy Caught in a Nice Trap, and is Arrested as a Common Felon—Defeated by Ingalls for the U. S. Senate.

TOPEKA, Ks., January 20.—The Legislature met in joint session at noon to debate for United States Senator. Long before the hour of assembling the galleries and stairways of the hall were densely packed with people of both sexes and standing room could not be obtained within hearing, or even in sight of the proceedings inside of the hall.

John J. Ingalls, of Athison, was nominated as agreed upon by the caucus of sixty members as the fittest man to oppose Pomeroy.

Senator York then proceeded to detail three alleged interviews between himself and Pomeroy. He said these interviews were held in pursuance of a plan agreed upon by himself and other prominent opponents of Pomeroy. The first one was on Friday night last, at which several persons were present, and during which the matter of the Ross letter was discussed. The second one was private, and at the solicitation of Pomeroy, on Monday night. At this Pomeroy offered him (York) $8.000 for his vote, two thousand cash, $5,000 on Tuesday, and the remainder on Thursday. York accepted the offer and took $2,000. On Tuesday afternoon he met Pomeroy again by agreement and received from him the $5,000 promised. York then produced a roll of bank bills from his pocket and said: "Here is $7,000 paid to me by Pomeroy which I desire to place in the hands of the President of this Joint Convention.

At the conclusion of York's speech a motion was made for a recess till five in the evening, to give Pomeroy an opportunity to defend himself, which was defeated by a large majority, and motion to proceed immediately to ballot for Senator was carried amidst great excitement. Before the Senate roll was finished, it was clearly evident that Ingalls would carry the great body of the legislature, both Pomeroy and anti-Pomeroy.

The vote in the Senate stood: Ingalls, 26, Lowe, 4; Harney. 2; York, 1.

The vote in the House stood: Ingalls, 89; Lowe, 3; Clark, 2, Robinson, 1; Kingman, 1; York, 1; Blank, 1.

Ingalls was declared elected and the Joint Convention adjourned.

Immediately after adjournment a complaint was entered in court against Pomeroy on a charge of bribery, and he was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear on Friday.

This evening York was arrested on a charge of bribery, and appeared for examination, when the case was dismissed, and he was released.

Pomeroy's friends say he denies York's charges *in toto*, and that he is preparing a statement regarding the matter for publication to-morrow.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Louisiana investigation was resumed this morning.

Governor Pinchback was recalled and re-examined.

He testified there was one count of the vote made during the extra session; didn't know why it was counted the second time.

Pinchback said that the Governor and his friends laid great stress upon the precedent of the Voorhees case in Louisiana in 1865, as the controlling matter of the *ex-officio* Lieutenant Governor's tenure of office. That precedent occurred under the old Constitution of the State. There was another noted precedent in the Missouri case, to which he would call attention and which took contrary ground.

Mr. Trumbull—Does the old Constitution differ from the new in that particular?

Mr. Pinchback—I don't know that it does.

Governor Warmoth—It does not.

Mr. Ray desired to question Governor Warmoth to prove that Warmoth tried to bribe Pinchback to organize the extra session of the Legislature according to his wishes.

Warmoth had no objections to going into that question, but wanted to summon witnesses from New Orleans to disprove the statement, and said he could establish the fact that Pinchback was not in the habit of resisting a temptation of that sort.

Pinchback remarked, excitedly: "If you can prove anything of that kind, Governor, I think you ought to do it."

Warmoth replied: "If the Committee wants to take that latitude, I've no objection."

After consultation the question was ruled out.

Lynch was recalled and examined at length as to the details of the election. The vote of the Natchitoches parish was thrown out upon sworn evidence that the Republicans had no opportunity to vote. In one parish in Cage's district, the same registration papers were voted on at two polls, and one hundred votes were thrown out. In Rapides parish colored men were not allowed to register. Lynch claimed that in all the actions of the Returning Board throwing out the polls, counting affidavits as votes, &c., the Board acted on what it considered sufficient evidence of fraud, intimidation or unfairness. This evidence was now on its way from New Orleans.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday's Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

The Convention met at ten o'clock this morning.

THE FRIENDS AND MILITARY DUTY.

A petition from the Society of Friends, of Birmingham, asking to be relieved from military duty, was presented by Mr. Darlington, of Chester. Other memorials of the same character were referred to the proper committee.

SEVENTH DAY OF THE WEEK,

By Mr. Russell, of Bedford—That those citizens of the Commonwealth who conscientiously believe that the seventh day of the week is the Sabbath, and observe it as such, shall be relieved from the penalties imposed by the act of April 22d, 1794.

DAILY SESSIONS OF CONVENTION.

By Mr. Cuyler—That the Convention hereafter meet at 12 M., and adjourn at 3 P. M., was debated at length pro and con and was amended to read 11 o'clock instead of 12, and 2 P. M. instead of 3, when the motion as amended was agreed to.

By Mr. Clark, of Indiana—A set of resolutions regarding the judiciary of the State, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Convention then went into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

Charles A. Black in the chair, question being the amendment of the second section of the report of the Committee on Legislature, changing the meetings of the Legislature from biennial to annual sessions.

Mr. Hazard, of Washington, spoke in defense of biennial session,

Mr. Cochran, of York, moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "annually," the words "until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and every two years thereafter."

Mr. Cochran believed that the people of the entire State were in favor of biennial sessions for good and sufficient reasons. He did not offer his amendment as a compromise, but desired the State Legislature to make and mature general laws, to make such provisions as may be necessary, and to enable them to properly provide for biennial sessions in the future. He also urged the adoption of the section on the ground of economy.

Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, followed in a forcible but brief speech, strongly defending the report of the Committee, and urging that biennial sessions would remedy many of the evils now obtaining in our Legislature.

Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, advocated the biennial terms, and believed that the State would secure better men to legislate in its interests. As it is now the Halls at Harrisburg are filled for the most part with novices. The "Third House," at Harrisburg confronts these novices, who may have been elected as honest men, but who after a while are "managed" by the members of this "Third House," who want to find persons who shall push through such measures as they desire.

Mr. Mantor, of Crawford, argued in favor of biennial sessions and instanced Indiana and Illinois, two great States, in which the system has worked admirably. Better men, he was satisfied would be chosen to legislate for Pennsylvania by adopting this system. Corruption would, to a great extent, die out in our borders when able, dignified and unpurchasable men are chosen to enact our laws and take in charge the welfare of our commonwealth.

H. White also spoke in favor of the Committee's report. The debate was further participated in by Messrs. D. N. White and a lawyer named White, of Allegheny, in favor of annual elections, and annual sessions of the Legislature. The chief argument of the lawyer was, that biennial elections and biennial sessions would strengthen power and trample upon the rights of the people. He did not believe in the word "experience" so frequently used on this floor.

His observation had been that members who had remained longest in the Legislature were the men most easily "influenced" or "convinced" The people did not wish to retain dishonest men, and they demanded that their right to change the members of the Legislature every year should not be denied them by this Convention. The rights of the people must always depend upon a popular assembly. Their safeguards are those who are sent directly from among them to the Legislature. There may come a time when there shall be a struggle between the people and the great monopolies of this State, and then it will be that the people will look to their representatives for assistance and protection.

Mr. Newlin, of Philadelphia, advocated biennial elections and annual sessions.

Mr. Read, of Mifflin, favored annual elections and sessions.

Mr. Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, spoke on the same side of the question. The argument of economy of the opposition was not a good reason. If it was, why not postpone elections and the Legislature for three, five or ten years, with biennial sessions there would be just as much special legislation as there is now, if the power is left with the Legislature. The report of the committee does not remedy the evil. After the Revolution many States adopted the biennial system, and it was noted that the aristocratic classes thus took the power from the people to whom it belonged, and finally they made such complaints that the constitutions were changed and annual sessions were again given to them. The people demand that they shall have the free exercise of their prerogative to elect yearly their lawgivers.

The business of the great counties and the interest of business men require that there shall be legislation annually. The varied interests of the Commonwealth demand it. Pennsylvania is no longer a bantling, a child. Her great and gigantic strides toward wealth, power and influence within the past few years require that her rights and interests shall be advanced and and protected by annual legislation.

Mr. Lear, of Bucks, did not believe that the time would ever come when this great Commonwealth could dispense with special legislation.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Gowen, of Philadelphia, and Mann, of Potter.

On motion, the committee rose, with leave to sit to-morrow.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

Debate on Biennial Sessions—The Election of Members of the Legislature.

Convention met at eleven o'clock. A memorial was received and read against the sale of intoxicating liquor, from citizens of Susquehanna county.

The Convention then went into Committee of the whole, and resumed debate on Mr. Darlington's amendment, Mr. Mann, of Potter, continuing his remarks in favor of annual sessions of the Legislature.

Mr. Simpson (Philadelphia) advocated the report of the committee. No one thus far had opposed the holding of biennial elections for Congress, and he would vote for the report even if it were to have annual sessions.

Mr. Boyd, of Montgomery, believed if there was to be any reformation it should begin in the Legislature. With biennial sessions we would be rid of this "Third House" which does so much to debase and corrupt legislation. The members who influence and bribe representatives could not live if the Legislature was held every two years. They would be starved out, and the State would be freed from these cormorants and the people would rejoice over their defeat and rout. The speaker was very earnest, and his sarcastic remarks upon the Legislature were hugely enjoyed by the delegates.

Mr. Hay, Allegheny, favored the report and believed that the people, in voting for the Convention, had this question of biennial sessions before them, and that they were united in desiring this Convention to amend the Constitution so that we should have fewer elections, and sessions of the Legislature every two years.

Mr. Temple, of Philadelphia, supported the proposition for biennial sessions, and the people felt that we had too much legislation; they ask us to find the remedy, and they are anxiously looking to this body to supply it in the amended Constitution.

Mr. De France, of Mercer, was decidedly in favor of the report as it is.

Mr. Hunsicker, of Montgomery, also spoke briefly for the proposed change.

Mr. H. G. Smith, of Lancaster, made an explanation, and gave a brief history of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, referred to by a previous speaker as having been used to corrupt representatives at Harrisburg.

Mr. Craig, of Lawrence, argued that if the Senator was elected for three years, it would be proper to choose the member of the House for two years. He would make his duties a study, and prove a valuable legislator. Elected annually, he cares little to devote his time closely to the interests of his constituents or the general welfare of the Commonwealth. The legislation and laws of the State are the result of the sentiment of the people. Our system of electioneering is a curse, and the love of money, the root of all evil, is the bane of the country, and, until all this is remedied, we shall suffer from the debauchery of our elections.

Mr. McVeagh, Dauphin, rose to close the discussion. The curse of the day is the corruption prevailing not only at our own State capital, but in those of all the States, and even at the Federal capital itself. The passion to get rich is the source of the evil. Illicit gain is not rebuked, either in the bank parlor, the counting room or the pulpit. He was opposed to special legislation because it was petty, and should be referred to the localities where needed.

Every vote given against biennial sessions will but embolden and foster the professional politicians who have sprung into existence and control the elections of our large cities through the agency of money and the vile influence of corruption in all its hideous power.

Mr. MacVeagh continued at length, and summed up the arguments in favor of the amendment, presenting them with great force, earnestness and eloquence.

Mr. Cochran's amendment was voted down.

The amendment of Mr. Darlington (Chester) was defeated.

The question then recurred on the section as amended, as follows:

"An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the day fixed for the general election next succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and at the general election held every two years thereafter. Their term of office shall begin on the first day of December next succeeding their election. When any vacancy occurs in either House, the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancy for the balance of the term in which such vacancy shall have occurred."

Which was finally agreed to by a large majority.

Section 3 of the report of the Committee on Legislature, was then taken up. It is as follows:

"Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, provided that those who shall be elected at the first election after the adoption of this Constitution shall be divided by lot into two classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and of the second class at the expiration of four years."

Mr. Clark (Indiana) offered an amendment, which was read and ordered to be printed. The committee then rose and reported progress, with permission to sit to-morrow.

On motion adjourned.

MORE LIGHT!

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1873.

At the sitting of the Poland Committee this morning Speaker Blaine first appeared and requested that Mr. Stevenson, who introduced in the House a resolution inquiring into the Sioux City Road, to make his sworn statement in support of his allegations that he (Blaine) was a stockholder in that road.

Mr. Stevenson then testified that Oakes Ames informed me that certain members, including Allison, himself, Blaine, and other names he mentioned, but he don't remember now, were

Interested in This Railroad.

He stated that there was a construction contract similar to that under which the Union Pacific road had been built, and if we wanted to make an examination we had better make an examination of all the roads having land grants we would find the Union Pacific the best. He said Mr. Blaine had stock in his own name or in the name of Mr. Coburn, who is a wealthy man, who had agreed to put the funds in Mr. Blaine's hands for such an investment, and that

Blaine had Invested to the Extent of a Hundred Thousand Dollars,

and further, that Mr. Blaine had recently purchased bonds of this company of himself (Ames) in order to settle with Mr. Coburn. I think, he said, Blaine purchased ten or twenty thousand dollars worth of bonds; paid him eighty cents on the dollar; Coburn paid him ninety cents on the dollar. In reply to Blaine, witness said that this conversation occurred a few days before he offered the resolution; witness had all the details before he offered the resolution, and was quite sure that such conversation with Ames was not at the Arlington House after he offered the resolution.

Witness received other information, but it was only hearsay; the additional information came from John B. Alley, to whom witness was introduced at the Arlington Hotel by Ames. He (Alley) stated that the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad was organized in 1867, that he and Samuel Hooper were co-stockholders, Ames and some gentlemen in Boston represented the Company. He said he had no personal knowledge of Blaine's being a stockholder. Witness found that the grant expired in 1866, but the time of completing the road was extended.

Stevenson read the action of the House at that session on the bill.

Mr. Blaine—You don't mean to say I was Speaker then?

Mr. Stevenson—No, but you were well posted on the rules.

Mr. Stevenson then cited from the journal of the House and said that Blaine did not vote on the bill.

Blaine asked him to explain certain petitions of the Journal, remarking "I studied the record also."

Stevenson—"I don't need help, but others may."

Blaine requested that Ames be called, whereupon he was examined by Blaine, and said that the conversation with Stevenson took place at the dinner table at the Arlington, the day after he (Stevenson) offered the resolution; I was laughing at him and told him

He had got Hold of the Wrong Road;

was very positive Stevenson had no information from witness before he offered the resolution.

Blaine—Then the allegation of Stevenson is not supported by you?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Blaine to Judge Poland—Ames told me the other day that the conversation had with Stevenson took place after the resolution was offered.

Stevenson to Ames—You frequently stated, Mr. Ames, that your recollection as to dates was not very distinct?

A. Yes, sir.

Blaine then questioned Stevenson as follows:

Q. Did you have an anonymous or other kind of letter from Iowa on this subjec, before you offered the resolution?

A. None whatever.

Q. Have you ever spoken of having received such a letter?

A. No, sir.

Q—Did you ever say to any one that you thought you had

Caught the Speaker?

A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you have such a conversation with Senator Stevenson of Kentucky?

A.—I don't remember. I had a conversation with him on the subject.

Q.—And you said, I have caught the Speaker?

A.—Not in that rough way. I may have indicated that I had something that would implicate the Speaker in land grants.

Q—Do you think your controlling motive was for the public good or to catch the speaker?

A.—My object was to catch the Speaker, if he was involved in this road, and I said further if the Speaker of the House was engaged in such transactions it was equal to dealing in Credit Mobilier stock.

Blaine Rises to Explain.

Blaine was then sworn, and said that the contracting company in the Iowa Falls and Sioux City railroad were his highly valued friends, A. & P. Coburn, of Maine; in January last in settling up some business with the Messrs. Coburn he took a quantity of stock in this road, for which he paid about sixty in cash; this was the first of his ownership in the road; he holds the stock in his own name, and Congress in his judgment is no more called upon to investigate than it would be to inquire into the weekly expenses of his household; he made the explanation without the slightest reluctance; the road could not possibly come before Congress for anything.

Blaine further testified that he owned 576 shares, for which he paid $32,500, and had ever since been living in the hope that they would draw a dividend, but up to this time they had not. [Laughter] He was not generally in the railroad business; would like to be in it more; bought $6,000 worth of bonds from Ames, and paid him 80 cents on the dollar; at another time I bought, I think, $15,000 in Boston from him, for which I

Believe I Paid Him

80 cents on the dollar; that I believe was in the winter of 1870 or 1871; I turned them into the Messrs. Coburns, partly at one price and partly at another, some of them as high as 90, some at 85.

After further examination of Ames Senator Logan, at the request of Judge Poland, made a statement to the committee as follows:

Logan's Statement.

I have seen the testimony of Ames given before the committee. I have nothing whatever to conceal in this transaction so far as I am connected with it. Ames said I agreed to purchase certain stock. I did so in 1867 or 1868. I agreed with him to purchase ten shares of stock at par. I paid nothing to Ames at that time and received no stock; on January 20th, following, Ames came to me and said this stock was

Entitled to a Dividend

or dividends; he made the statement and gave it to me, which showed that the dividends on the stock up to that time paid the amount due for it and it left a balance of $329; Ames handed me a check for this amount; I had paid Ames no money, and he had given me no stock or certificate of stock; I took the check with the understanding that if I did not conclude to receive the stock in a few days, I would let him know; I kept the check three or four days before I asked cash upon it; then I presented it to the Sergeant-at-Arms, or at his office, and received the money; I retained it for a few days and thought about the matter; in the meantime I received a letter from a friend giving me some information about the matter, when I went to Ames and said to him I would not take the stock; he said very well, and remarked that it was good stock, or he thought it a good investment, something of that sort; I paid him back $329, with I think two dollars interest; Ames hesitated about the interest, the time having been so short, but I insisted upon him taking it, and thus the matter ended. A memorandum I made at the time

Refreshes my Memory.

I don't say this to the committee by way of excuse to cover up anything, but state facts as they are; the stock was never delivered to me or anybody for me; nor have I ever received anything directly or indirectly except as I have stated here; I had no hesitation in making the agreement with Ames to take the stock, and so far as corruption or wrong was concerned there was no legislation before Congress at the time affecting the road; I do not recollect of any legislation in regard to the road during the negotiation between Ames and myself; as far as influence was concerned there was no necessity for Ames or anybody else making a bargain to obtain my influence; my constituency was favorable to the road and I was naturally a friend to it; I have always voted to sustain the road and would do so today.

A. C. Swain, cashier of the First National Bank of this district, was the next witness sworn, and in answer to a question by Judge Poland, stated that he had brought the books of the bank with him containing the account of Schuyler Colfax in answer to the summons.

Upon turning to the account of Colfax, Judge Poland put the following question:

State whether it appears upon your books that

Colfax Made a Deposit

on the 22d of June, 1868?

A.—Yes, sir; one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents. (Great sensation.)

Q.—Well, what other deposits were made in June or July?

A.—June 22d, $1,968 63; July 7th, $400; July 8th, $150; July 13th, $154. [Sensation.]

Q—Would the entry on the ledger indicate whether the deposits were in cash or checks?

A.—No, sir.

Judge Poland then requested witness to bring up the blotter or book upon which the original entry of those deposits were made.

Witness replied that he would, and then produced the following certificate of deposit on being requested to do so:

Deposited with the First National Bank by Schuyler Colfax, June 22, 1868:	
United States and Bank notes	$1,200 00
Check	250 00
"	18 63
"	500 00
Total	$1,968 63

Question—Will you look and see the last deposit made by Colfax prior to June 22d.

Answer—June 1.

To a question of Ames, witness replied that of course he could not tell where the money came from.

The examination of Swain being concluded Ames said he desired to go over to the other committee.

Judge Poland—We have prior possession as to dates was not very distinct?

Judge Poland—We have prior possession as to dates is good in law. [Laughter.]

The Committee then took a recess for fifteen minutes, and upon reassembling B. F. Ham was recalled and testified that he issued fifty shares additional Credit Mobilier stock to Neilson, but knew nothing as to whether the $5,000 borrowed by Neilson from Dillon had been paid. Witness here produced a copy of the paper authorizing the issue of fifty shares additional Credit Mobilier

Stock to James Brooks,

on account of his previous agreement with Durant. The paper was signed by Oakes Ames, Samuel Hooper, C. R. C. Rollins, and others, but witness testified that he thought the signature of Oakes Ames in pencil to the original was not in the handwriting of that gentleman, but was signed by some one else for him.

Mr. Poland announced that certain books of Ames' which the Committee desired were expected to-night, and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

Brooks Offers Rebutting Evidence.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—At the sittings of the Poland Committee this morning James Brooks appeared and desired to make a record of the fact that in the printed exhibit of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, January 6th, in the suit of McComb against the Credit Mobilier, was filed and sworn to a list of the Credit Mobilier stockholders, dated December 12th, 1857. In that list is Charles H. Neilson, one hundred and fifty shares, that therefore nearly three months before Brooks became a member or Government director it was a matter of notoriety in the highest Court of Pennsylvania that Neilson owned one hundred and fifty shares in his own name. Brooks also desired a record of the names of all the Government Directors when he was one—such names as Geo. Ashman, of Massachusetts; James S. Rollins, of Missouri; Jesse L. Wilson, of Indiana; Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, and others, and to facts on record in the Union Pacific Railroad books that these Directors generally, if not always, were in accord with him (Brooks) as to their duties, and that during that time John A Dix, Governor of New York, was President of the road, and Senator Morgan, of New York, one of the Trustees of the bonds of the Company. Mr. Brooks also referred to the October meeting of seventy-two Union Pacific Directors, when the resolution of his revocation of the Wyoming Coal Company passed.

On interrogation, Mr. Brooks testified that he held his Directorship a year, and never heard of the authorization by the Directors of the issue of fifty shares additional; only saw it yesterday claimed that these fifty shares were for Neilson by virtue of a contract with Durant; had no knowledge as to who paid the five thousand dollars loaned Neilson by Dillon; was sure he (witness) didn't, but supposes Neilson did; check book showed no such check given.

Sidney Dillon, recalled—Remembered loaning the $5,000 to Neilson, who gave as collaterals Union Pacific stock and bonds; supposes the money was repaid by Neilson.

Ex-Representative Robert S. Hale, of New York, appeared before the committee and stated that he was present as the friend and counsel of Vice President Colfax; that he was now engaged in making a thorough examination of all his papers and letters, and upon concluding such examination he would appear before the committee to

Testify in His Own Behalf,

and he would also ask that some witnesses be examined. Colfax had requested him to say that as to the $1,200 check deposited to his credit, as appears by the books of the First National Bank, he would show that that was derived from another source. Hale said he desired to put a question to Swain, and he would then ask the indulgence of the committee until Colfax should complete the examination of his papers.

Mr. Swain was then recalled and examined by Hale. He testified that the same day Colfax deposited $1,200, he checked one thousand and purchased a draft on New York, which he endorsed over to A. H. Connor, Indianapolis. The draft was subsequently paid in New York. Hale stated he should desire to call Colfax and other witnesses as soon as he had made a reasonable examination of his papers.

Judge Poland then asked Ames if the books and papers he expected had arrived.

Ames replied that they had not; the mails were behind, but he expected them.

Patterson's Check.

Judge Poland then read the following check:

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1868:

Sergeant-at arms, U.S. House of Representatives.

Pay to J. W. Patterson, or bearer, eighteen hundred dollars and charge to my account.

(Signed.) OAKES AMES.

(Endorsed.) J. W. PATTERSON.

Question—For what was this $1,800 paid?

Answer—Dividends on thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock.

Q—Have you any receipt from Patterson?

A—I have.

Witness produced the following:

Patterson's Receipt.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1868. Received of Oakes Ames, three hundred and twenty-nine dollars for three bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company sold for me being a dividend of eighty per cent in bonds or stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, held by him as trustee on my account.

(Signed.) J. W. PATTERSON.

To this was appended the following:

$2,400 bonds—at 97 $2,328; interest paid $1,05; paid cash $2,223.

Witness testified that the figures were made at the time the receipt was given, but he did not remember whether they were made by Patterson himself; the receipt itself was written by Patterson.

Ames then stated that Patterson would like to appear before the Committee to make some further explanation, and he would be

Glad if He Would Do So.

Ames was then examined at length in regard to some checks given by him on the Sergeant-at-Arms; one for $600 marked "S. C.," and dated June, 1868, was to pay Scofield; the memorandum of witness showed that it was given to him (Scofield), to pay a 60 per cent. dividend on ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock.

Q—There is another to pay a draft of twelve hundred; to whom was that given?

A—I don't know; I suppose it was the draft I got on New York or Boston.

Q—Did Dawes receive any money from you by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms?

A—I think he did.

Q—Did you find anything on the books

Given to Dawes?

A—On my memorandum I have Dawes for $600, less $200.

Q—You think you paid him $400; was it by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms?

A—I can't tell; the books will show. I think I paid it by check on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Witness resumed—Scofield, Dawes and Logan went out after the dividend of 60 per cent. Witness said that Mr. Allison sent his stock back and said he would have nothing more to do with it; witness supposed he had really given it up; Allison had an idea that there was an excited political contest in his State, and he preferred not to have the stock; witness supposed the stock being returned to him by Allison was a real transaction, and not a nominal one; had had no agreement with him about the matter, though he received the bond and a cash dividend, but the stock and stock certificate witness still held. Witness had no recollection of Allison returning the $329 dividend included in the check on New York in settlement of another matter.

Witness being questioned in regard to his conversation with Garfield, said—I can't remember all he conversed about; the conversations I had with him would be injurious to him, and I am a bad man to repeat conversations; it will injure his reputation.

Q.—Did he make any request of you to omit any statement in regard to it.

A.—I am not positive about that; my impression is he wanted me to say as little as I could, that he might

Get off as Easy as he Could.

Q—Have you a memorandum relating to the transaction between you and Garfield.

A—Yes, sir.

Ames then produced a piece of paper upon which were the following figures:

$1,000, $1,000, $400; Total, $2,400,

and testified that the inquiries were made by Garfield. The first $1,000 referred to U. P. R. R. Bonds; the second to Credit Mobilier stock, and the $400 to something else, he could not remember now.

Q—What that he received, or what he was entitled to?

A—What he was entitled to, though I think he is in error about the $400.

Q—Did he put this down as his recollection of the transaction between you?

A—Yes, sir.

Mr. Merrick—I understand, in substance, he wished you to state as little as possible about it.

Ames—Yes, that is my desire too.

Mr. Merrick—Well, Ames, allow me to state that we want you to

State all You Know.

A—I have stated to the best of my memory all I know; the figures were made on a piece of paper on the table in my room at the time of the conversation; I did not pay any attention to them for three or four days; afterwards when I found there was a conflict in our testimony, I preserved them.

Ames further testified that he had a conversation with Judge Kelley about the transaction; Kelley said he called it a loan and had so stated, and said to witness he wanted to pay that loan. Witness replied he did not so consider it. Kelley said he would give me a check on his bank, and wanted to know when he should date it. I told him it would make no difference. He gave me a check; that was before this investigation commenced, and I

Tore it in Half

and handed it back to him.

Q—What did he say, when you tore it in two, and handed it back

A—Both of us appeared to be satisfied with the transaction (laughter.) I did not consider that he owed me anything, but I owed him and told him so; he did not deny it.

Q—He wanted to call it something else.

A—That is the way I understood him; he wanted to be clear of the transaction.

Ames said it was important that he should leave for his home to-night.

Who Lied.

The Committee could get along without him now as the question of bribery had been settled, and all the Committee wanted to know now was whether he or some one else had lied.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

WAIFS BY WIRE.

Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, who conducted the bombardment of Charleston during the war, is now superintending operations for the improvement of the harbor entrances of that city. He expresses great confidence that the speedy result of the work will give a depth of fifteen feet on the bar at low water.

SANTA FE, N. M., January 29.—The first snow of the season fell on Sunday night. It is now about four inches deep on the ground. The thermometer was just below zero yesterday and this morning was two degrees below.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—William Lawn, a sewing machine agent, was murdered by Thos. Stokey, a saloon keeper, at Shawnee, Perry county, Ohio, on Monday evening, because he refused to pay for a drink.

MILWAUKEE, January 28.—A fire at Green Bay, last night, burned T. B. Shatter's brick block, occupied by Day & Whitney, wholesale grocers, and Geo. Sommers, dry goods. The loss of Shattler is $15,000, of Day & Whitney $55,000, and Sommers $52,000.

RICHMOND, Va., January 29.—At a caucus of Conservatives of the General Assembly to-night, it was decided to change the time of the annual meeting from December to January. It was decided to elect county judges for the whole State during the present session. This action will make the judiciary of the State Conservative for the next two years.

Continued From Seventh Page.

Credit Mobilier, so far as I had any connection with it, were as follows:

You came to me one day knowing that a want of means was a chronic evil with me and said, Patterson, if you would like I can let you have thirty shares of stock in Credit Mobilier, which I think will be a profitable investment, and will be a good thing for you. My reply, in substance, was that if you had anything, which I could properly invest and out of which

I Could Make Some Money.

I would be glad to take it, but that I had not the money at that time and must defer it until I could get it. Your reply was that you presumed I could have it later, when it might be convenient. You regarded it as a perfectly legitimate transaction at that time. You did not, could not anticipate that you should ever ask for further legislation from Congress in respect to the road. You never did, except when it was forced upon you by the Secretary.

After this conversation with me you may have had the impression that I should take the stocks some time, but for some reason or other, perhaps for want of funds, I never took any of the stock. If I never had any stock in the company I could not, as I did not, have its dividends. If pressed to know if I purchased at any time any bonds or stock of the road, you can say I did at the time they attempted to embarrass you when the value of the stock was depressed, and I paid you the full market value for it. I paid you seven thousand dollars in money for the stock and bonds. The stock I put into the hands of Morton immediately, to sell as soon as it should go up reasonably in the market, which he did. I saw Morton on my way through. He said he had never held any stock in the Credit Mobilier for any one, but he did not wish to have his name brought into the examination if it could be avoided. I am going to Ohio. I will see you on my return; don't fail to correct your original statement before the committee. It must not be reported as it now stands.

Very truly, &c.,
J. W. PATTERSON.

Question by Judge Merrick—Have you refreshed your memory as to the other members of Congress whom you let have stock.

Only Logan.

Answer—Yes, Sir, there are none additional except Logan. The reason I did mention him before was that he is not a member of the House now.

By Mr. McCrary—Did Logan give you any reason for returning the money.

Answer—I don't think he did.

Ames—I want to say further to the Committee that I have been asked why I held this stock, and why I did not give it to the members themselves. The reason is that the Credit Mobilier stock itself was not entitled to dividends.

Ames then said the stock was held by him in trust, he having signed the contract making himself personally responsible, and he was the only one who could draw dividends.

Judge Poland said he had asked Mr. Stevenson, who introduced a resolution in the House a few days ago as to certain other roads to be investigated, and had been informed that he should question Ames as he knew something about them.

Ames—Are you going to investigate me again?

Judge Poland made a remark about the conscience of certain gentlemen who had invested, and Ames replied, laughingly: "Conscience, I am getting rather

A Low Opinion of Conscience

since I have been here." [Laughter.]

Ames was then questioned as to the Dubuque and Sioux City Road, named in Mr. Stevenson's resolution, but testified that he knew nothing of any member of Congress having received stock in the road; no member got stock without paying for it; there's nothing immoral or corrupt about the management of the road; it had no connection with the Union Pacific.

John B. Alley was recalled and corroborated the testimony of Ames in reference to the Dubuque and Sioux City Road.

At noon the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday, Judge Poland announced that he expected to close the investigation then.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—At the session of the Wilson Special Committee this morning Elisha Atkins testified that he was a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, but never a director; was a stockholder in the Union Pacific railroad; a member of the Board of Directors of that Board; witness produced

The Two Million Dollar Note

given by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Credit Mobilier, dated August 4, 1869, and endorsed by Atkins as Trustee. He also produced the appeal bond for six hundred thousand dollars given to secure judgment in the suit of the State of Pennsylvania against the Credit Mobilier.

He testified that his note was given for the purpose of securing the parties on the appeal bond against the damages resulting from the suit. He presumed the reason for making the note so large was to cover the possible contingency of it being paid in stock; he remembered of an account of $126,000 being paid by the Union Pacific railroad for expenses, but never heard that the money was used to influence legislation. Another account of fifty thousand dollars was paid before his connection with the road, of which he

Knew Nothing.

He still holds the note in the interest of the railroad company, pending a settlement with the trustees.

Oliver Ames was examined as to the expenditure of large sums of money on account of Congressional expenses. He did not care to inquire into the particulars of the expenditures, but approved the report of the Committee on the subject; he supposed some of the money was spent in getting legislation through Congress for the benefit of the Union Pacific railroad company; understood that a great deal of it was spent in the quarrels of Dr. Durant with the Pawnee and Eastern Division railroads. Dr. Durant had disbursed $435,000, for which he produced vouchers.

The Committee adjourned until Monday.

CONGRESS.

Saturday's Proceedings in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1873.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT the President was requested to furnish information concerning the occupation by British subjects of land in San Juan Island or other islands acquired under the recent award, whether any legislation on the subject is necessary.

Mr. SARGENT also presented the minority report in the matter of the Sutro tunnel. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating five hundred dollars for the purchase of an addition to the site of the Boston postoffice. Referred on the objection of Mr. Kerr to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM the Judiciary bill providing for holding the District and Circuit Court of the United States at Wilkesbarre, Pa., after some discussion passed—yeas, 98; nays, 50.

Several reports and private bills of no public interest were disposed of.

At 4 p. m., the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1873.

The Judiciary Committee reported a number of bills with a negative recommendation, for the reason that the Courts had power. So it was settled that no bill will pass the Senate when the Courts have power to grant relief.

Mr. RANDALL read in place an act incorporating the

Loyalhanna Railroad Company,

with Robert Pitcairn, Thomas Donahue, James McC. Creighton, Thomas F. Gallagher, A. B. Copeland, John Snodgrass, A. M. Patton and J. A. Marchand as corporators.

The road is to commence at the Pennsylvania Central Railroad between Latrobe and Greensburg, and extend to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Philadelphia Registry Law.

By Mr. McCLURE—To change the election law of the city of Philadelphia.

Mortgages of Mining and Manufacturing Companies.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To authorize the mining and manufacturing companies to give, and banks to hold mortgages, &c.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c*, That it shall be lawful for mining and manufacturing companies organized under any general or special law of this Commonwealth to execute and deliver, and for all banks organized under any law of this Commonwealth, to take and hold mortgages on real estate to secure payment of such notes, bills and other negotiable paper and renewals thereof belonging or made by said companies as the said bonds shall agree to, thereafter from time to time, discount; providing that such mortgage shall operate as a lien from the date of the record of such instrument, and provided that every such mortgage heretofore given and taken as *bona fide* is hereby validated and affirmed.

New Trust Company of Allegheny.

Also, to incorporate the Federal Homestead and Trust Company of Allegheny City.

By Mr. Wallace—An act relating to taxing lumber and coal lands.

Repeal of the Cumulative Law.

A bill passed repealing the Cumulative law, so far as the same relates to Connellsville.

There were two efforts made to adjourn the Senate over from to-day until next week. One was a senate resolution to adjourn over until Monday evening; the other a joint resolution from the House to adjourn over until Tuesday.

Both resolutions were defeated by large majorities, which committed the Senate in its

Opposition to Long Adjournments.

Mr. GRAHAM resigned from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, for the reason that he was on more committees than he could attend to.

The following bill passed:

Act relative to special courts in Fayette County.

Messrs. Graham, Alexander and Wallace were appointed on the committee to fit up the Governor's mansion.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Question of Adjournment.

The House met at eleven o'clock this morning.

The whole morning hour was exhausted in debate to adjourn over till Tuesday.

Monday evening was finally fixed.

Miscellaneous.

Reports from committees being in order a whole budget of local bills were reported, which will be printed and put on the regular calendar for next Tuesday.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT read a supplement to the Arsenal bank.

Mr. NEWMAN presented a bill to incorporate the McKeesport Insurance Company.

Special to the Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1872.

Petitions Presented.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To repeal the charter of the East Liberty Plank Road Company.

By Mr. WALLACE—To prevent the importation of the Heathen Chinee.

Bills Reported.

The following bills were reported from committees:

An act appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars to the Harrisburg Lunatic Asylum, to replace the wash house and and machinery destroyed by fire. Passed.

An act regulating the license and other fees paid by foreign insurance companies.

A supplement to the Shoe and Leather Bank of Pittsburgh.

To incorporate the Indiana County Bank of Hoboken.

Also, to incorporate the Real Estate Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, with an amendment.

Negatived.

The act to apply the local option bill to McKeesport was negatived.

A "Ring" Bank.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. GRAHAM—To incorporate the Compound Trust Bank of Pittsburgh, with Thomas Steel, Wm. Phillips, James Murray, R. W. Mackey, C. L. Magee, Harry Oliver, Jr., and others, corporators. The capital stock is to be one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, with power to increase to five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars.

Mr. FITCH—An act to provide for the filing of receipts in part payment of mortgages in the Recorder's office of different counties in the Commonwealth.

By Mr. PLAYFORD—To incorporate the Dollar Savings Bank of Connellsville.

Report of the Dollar Savings Bank.

The SPEAKER laid the report of the Dollar Savings Bank before the Senate.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

The House was not in session to-day, having adjourned over from yesterday.

FOREIGN.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia's Peremptory Reply to England's Note.

LONDON, January 25.—There is much uneasiness in consequence of the English note to Russia regarding the disputed boundary question in Central Asia. In the settlement of the relations between the two powers, a few years ago, on the Forsyth understanding, England only required Russia to abstain from the invasion of Afghanistan, but the boundary of that Territory was left undefined. The present note declares that the northern boundary of Afghanistan commences at the Lake of Sitikel, in the Pamir Steppe, thence follows the Oxus to Kadjah Saleb, and from that point westward to the Persian frontier. The note further states that England has informed the Emir of Afghanistan tha the may fight the Russians if they cross this line. The Russian reply declares that the desire of Russia is to maintain good relations with England, but it refuses to accept the indicated boundary, because it includes countries which never belonged to Afghanistan, but were always independent. Russia's object in taking Khiva is apparently to estabtish depots, and hold and occupy all the valley of the Oxus. England draws this line to interfere with Russia's purposes, and to enable the former power the better to hold Hinder Kush as a line of defense when the day of fighting comes.

Russia Pursuing her Aggressive Policy

BOMBAY, India, January 26.—A Lahore newspaper reports that Sirdar Abdel Rahmar, under Russian instigation, captured Fort Hissar, a dependency of Cabul, and sent the Governor of the place a prisoner to the Russians. Hissar is a good starting point for the Russians in any movement they may contemplate against Afghan or Turkestan. The same authority states that Sirdar Mahomed Isa Khan has made a successful attack on Sherabot in Cabul. The Governor of the city was likewise captured and delivered to the Russians.

ENGLAND.

The Empress Eugenie—The "Northfleet" Disaster—The Colliding Vessel "Never" Will be Known.

LONDON, January 25.—The Ex-Empress Eugenie has concluded to soon leave Chiselhurst. She will not, however, leave England, but will take up her residence in some other portion of the country.

A dispatch from Genoa says that Rev. Dr. Pusey is better.

It is reported that a steamship has been discovered sunk at the scene of the collision off Dungess lighthouse on Wednesday night. The opinion is becoming general that the vessel which ran into the Northfleet also went down with all hands before the emigrant ship sunk. The owner of the Spanish Steamship Murillo, who landed at Dover two hours before the collision occured, believes it was his vessel which was in collision with the Northfleet, and that both were destroyed.

A Mysterious Message.

LONDON, January 26.—Mr. T. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of the British Legation at St. Petersburg, has just left London for that city. He is the bearer of important despatches to Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador.

MEXICO.

Glorying Over the First Railroad.

HAVANA, January 25.—Mexican advices say that the festivities attending the opening of the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad lasted a week, and were participated in by all the distinguished officials. At Tepexpam desperadoes placed three boulders across the track, but there was no damage done except the breaking of the cow-catcher of a locomotive, which had been sent in advance of the Presidential train. President Lerdo de Tejada was enthusiastically received.

On the 3d inst. the President and the Minister of Spain to Mexico breakfasted on the Spanish man-of-war, at which toasts complimentary to Spain and Mexico were drank.

President Grant's message is considered favorable towards Mexico, but complications are feared owing to affairs on the Rio Grande.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

w&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

W. R. Elliott's

Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

W. R. ELLIOTT,
No. 114 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan16:1wd:1mw.

The "Housekeepers" of Our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of our system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in our blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is pre-eminently the article needed. It cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under its mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by it robbed of their terrors, and by a persevering and somewhat protracted use of it, the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of this great resolvent. It is sold by all druggists. 613

The Great Hair Producer.

Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pomades have had their day. They belong to the musty past. Nobody that understands the chemistry of the hair and philosophy of its growth thinks of using them. Instead of clogging the pores of the scalp with thick ungreases, and thus obstructing the insensible perspiration which is essential to the health of the fibers, we now tone the surface of the head with an invigorating application which penetrates to the roots of the hair and stimulates them in the same way that the fertilizing agents spread over the meadows stimulates the grass roots and cause the blades to spring up in myriads, coating the earth with verdure. The invigorant best adapted to this purpose is Lyon's Kathairon. It may well be called the fertilizer of the head. To the barren scalp it communicates vegetative power. If the hair is dropping out or becoming dried and withered, it arrests the process of dilapidation or blight. The hair thickens and becomes glossy and flexible under its genial operation and as a dressing it is unapproached by any preparation that has yet been laid on the toilet of fashion.

LAW LECTURES.

Bailey on Bankruptcy.

The course of Law Lectures inaugurated at the Western University is meeting, we are pleased to note, with deserved success. In this course, the students get the garnered experience of many of the best and ripest members of the bar, here and elsewhere. The last lecture of the course was delivered by John H. Bailey, Esq., on "Bankruptcy," a subject which Mr. B. from his experience in these matters is specially fitted to treat. The lecture embraces a history of the jurisidiction and powers of United States Court, composed of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, having six places of holding its sessions; and that the District Court, of this district has jurisdiction in forty-five counties in this State, and holds its sessions at Pittsburgh, Erie and Williamsport. The latter Court, he said, had original jurisdiction in bankruptcy matters, but its proceedings are are subject to review by the Circuit Court sitting in equity both, however having concurrent jurisdiction in suits brought by or against assignees in bankruptcy. He remarked while speaking on the subject of liens, that the Bankruptcy Court at one time held that an assignee could not sell real estate divested of encumbrance; but its rulings are now different, assignees being allowed to sell the same divested of liens. He spoke also, in this connection, of the troublesome question of the widow's dower attaching as a lien, and not being divested by the assignee's sale. No decisions, however, have been made on this question in the Courts of this district, and but one in the Eastern district, where it was held that such sale does not divest the dower. Opinions, however, are conflicting and the question as yet remains unsettled. Many other interesting points in the bankruptcy laws were discussed by Mr. Bailey, his lecture occupying about an hour in its delivery.

CORK'S RUN CASUALTY.

A Stone Mason Pan-Handled.

About noon on Saturday, a man named James McKenna was killed by being run over by engine No. 38, at the mouth of Cork's Run, on the Pan Handle Railroad. The deceased, who was a stone mason, was formerly employed at the tunnel. He boarded in the vicinity of Cork's Run, and that at the time of the accident he was walking towards the city on the south track. The engine, which is used by the workmen in the tunnel as a "shifter," was proceeding in the same direction, bnt was running "reversed." The engineer, on seeing McKenna on the track, whistled for him to get off, but as he was partially deaf it is supposed he did not hear the warning, and he was struck before the engine could be stopped. The engine was checked almost the moment afterwards, and the unfortunate man was found literally crushed beneath the ash pan and machinery, the body having fallen in the middle of the track. Mr. Douglass, the contractor in charge of the engine, had the remains removed to a house near by. McKenna was an unmarried man of about fifty years of age, and had no relatives living hereabouts. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Death From Intemperance.

About 12¼ o'clock yesterday morning Officer McWilliams discovered a man lying on Liberty street, in a stupid, half frozen condition. He was conveyed to the Twelfth ward police station where he died at two o'clock yesterday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner West, and a verdict of death from intemperance rendered. His son-in-law testified that the old gentleman had been indulging pretty heavy for some weeks past, and his death was evidently the result of his debauch. Deceased was thirty-six years of age, a native of Wales, and leaves a wife and five grown children.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DURING THE YEARS 1863 And **1864**, while the war raged with all its fury, and when thousands of men were in the field, it is a well-known fact, that scrofula and diseases of impure blood prevailed to a greater extent than was ever known in the history of this country, and had prostrated more men than even the bullet. So fatal were they becoming that the surgeons saw that unless its rapidity was checked or a remedy found for its cure the consequences would be alarming. Meanwhile, many of the men having provided themselves with the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, and the beneficial results being observed by the surgeons, they saw the pallid faces of the men put on a brighter hue, their relaxed and feeble muscles resume their lost tone and firmness, their ulceration changed to healthy flesh, and their diseased bodies changed to a wholesome state.

The proof was positive that the remedy had been found, and they at once resorted to its use in the hospitals, with what result you can see:

POST HOSPITAL, PORT MARSHALL, BALTIMORE, MD., February **28, 1864.**

DESMOND & CO.—Gentlemen: I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used "The Samaritan Remedies" for scorfula and veneral deases in all their forms. I have used them with judgment, discretion, and properly, and have found them to respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficiency, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly.

ALFRED C. BOWERS,
Assistant Surgeon Fifth N. Y. Volunteers.

Physicians prescribe the Root and Herb Juices, and like the surgeons, frankly say that it answers the purpose. Price **$1 25** per bottle.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
84 Market street.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Bowels Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "*JOB MOSES*" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 28 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from an knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

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Continued From Second Page.

ing any peculiar locality, no matter how sweeping and dangerous in its character, the member offering it simply has to say that it effects only his constituents, and he is responsible for it, and it is passed. It may have been requested by a majority of his constituents, and perhaps by only a few. The Constitution must stand between the Legislature and the people. The Legislature by general laws should exercise its power for all cities, counties and townships alike. There would be no special legislation if power was given to the local authorities to regulate their own affairs.

The power must be somewhere, the question was where it should be lodged. Whatever related to the Commonwealth at large should belong to the Legislature, but whatever related to cities and counties should belong only to them.

The speaker referred to the evils inflicted upon the city of Philadelphia by the Legislature interfering with the administration of its affairs. All Philadelphia could not visit Harrisburg, but car load after car load of men interested in

PASSENGER RAILWAYS,

or some other matters, could and do visit Harrisburg and secure legislation which the Councils of Philadelphia should also exercise.

Mr. John Price Wetherill said that the matter had been specially considered by the Committee on Legislature. He agreed with the remarks of Mr. Purman, but the subject of special legislation on local affairs was in charge of another committee, who would no doubt make a report that would be satisfactory to the Convention. The amendment was not agreed to.

A lawyer named White moved to amend by inserting the word "Legislature" instead of "General Assembly." Not agreed to.

Mr. Andrew Reed moved to amend by adding: "subject to the same limitations as are contained in this Constitution and the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. McMurray moved to amend by striking out the word "Commonwealth" and inserting the word "State. Withdrawn.

The first section was then adopted.

TERM OF OFFICE.

The second section was considered as follows:

An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the first day fixed for the general election succeeding the adoption of this constitution, and every two years thereafter, their term of office shall begin on the first day of January succeeding their election. When vacancies occur in either house the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies for the balance of the term in which such vacancy occured.

Mr. Lilly moved to strike out the first day of January and insert the 15th of November. Not agreed to.

Mr. Littleton moved to amend by making the time of office begin on the first Tuesday of January. Not agreed to.

Mr. Niles moved to amend by striking out "two" and inserting "one" year.

Mr. John Price Wetherill said that the chance in favor of

BIENNIAL SESSIONS

was an important one.

The argument that a majority of States held their sessions annually the speaker said was not a mighty one—nineteen States holding annual sessions, and seventeen biennial. It was also argued that the States holding biennial sessions are purely agricultural ones, and that States like Pennsylvania and New York, having great mining and manufacturing interests, require annual sessions. But the States holding biennial sessions were not purely agricultural, for Ohio produced, in 1870, $280,000,000 of manufacture, and in agricultural products only $100,000,000, and Illinois $210,000,000 of manufactures and only $137,000,000 of agricultural productions. The manufacturing interests of this great State cannot suffer by a session being held only once in two years. But there was a danger in annual sessions, when special legislation could be obtained for mammoth corporations. A general manufacturing law would seem to be all the assistance that the manufacturer needs, and if a good law of the kind is passed by the Legislature biennially it would make but little difference to the manufacturing industries of the State whether the Legislature shall meet in ten or five years.

Adjourned.

Thursday's Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

The Convention met at noon. A number of petitions requesting the Convention o embody in the Constitution a provision against the sale of intoxicating liquors were received and referred.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

A communication was received from the Auditor General in answer to the resolution of the 16th inst., calling upon him to respond without delay to the request that he furnish information respecting private corporations doing business in Pennsylvania, in which he states that the Convention will probably adjourn long before a digest could be completed with the force of clerks in his department, but if desired, he will endeavor, as far as possible, to have it prepared in time to answer the various interrogatories.

The report of the

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE

was taken up in order in Committee of the Whole.

The pending question was the motion of Mr. Niles, of Perry, to make the sessions annual instead of biennial.

Mr. Niles withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Simpson, Philadelphia, moved to strike out January (the commencement of the time of office of members of the Legislature), and insert December.

Mr. Simpson said that the fiscal year of the Government commenced on the first day of December, and it was proper that the terms of members of the Legislature should commence at that time. He also urged that the time set in the article was too near the date of the commencement of the session of the Legislature. It was possible, under the article, for men improperly elected, to meet and represent the people when they had no such right.

Mr. Lilly, (Carbon) moved an amendment that the term of newly elected members shall commence on the day following the election. He did not intend that the Legislature should meet on that day, but his intention was that the Legislature, composed of newly-elected members, should be ready at once for the call of the Government if necessary. He did not desire that between the day of election and the first of January the Governor should have the right to call the old Legislature together. He argued that the people might turn a Legislature out, and yet under the article the Legislature could be called together and carry on the nefarious schemes which the people by their election of new members had condemned.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MacVeagh said that he thought the amendment as amended was exceedingly undesirable. He did not think the time between the election and commencement of the term was any too long. The danger spoken of by Mr. Lilly was entirely chimerical. No time could be afforded in such time to decide who were members of the Legislature. There would be no time for contest. The debates at the information of the Constitution showed painly the sense of the men who formed that instrument to be that the time between the election and the commencement of the term of office should be sufficient to enable contestants of returned officers to make up their case.

Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, said that he opposed the amended amendment upon the same grounds as urged by the preceding speaker.

Mr. John R. Read, of Philadelphia, moved a re-consideration of the amendment of Mr. Lilly. Not agreed to.

After considerable discussion, a vote was taken and the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. John R Read, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by making the term begin on the first Tuesday in January. Not agreed to.

Mr. Minor (Venango) moved to amend by inserting the second Tuesday succeeding election. Not agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Simpson was agreed to.

The Committee of the Whole then rore, and at ten minutes of two o'clock the Convention on motion adjourned.

Friday's Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24th.

Convention met at 12 o'clock.

A number of

COMMUNICATIOMS

were received.

One in relation to stubborn jurymen from Ebenezer Haskell.

One in relation to the welfare of man.

One in relation to female suffrage.

One in relation to the sale of intoxicating drinks.

One from the Society of Friends of Lancaster county, asking for some prevention against a resort to arms.

All these communications were laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS

being in order, the following were received.

By Mr. Dallas—That all amendments in matters of form and language merely, which may hereafter be offered in Committee of the Whole to articles under consideration, should be reported without debate to the convention, and that such amendments, together with all others of the same character which may be offered in this convention, shall be referred without debate to the Committee on Revision and Adjustment.

Mr. Dallas stated that the purpose of this resolution was to prevent a waisting of time in discussing the grammatical construction of an article, when the convention might better employ itself with a consideration of articles to the new Constitution. He believed that the committee could properly reconstruct all badly-constructed articles.

Mr. Biddle, of Philadelphia, believed that if we transfer all matters of form and language to this committee, the convention will in reality be transferring a very important part of its business to this body. He believed such a reference would be unwise.

Mr. Lambert moved to amend—that after an article has passed a second reading it be referred to the Committee on Revision.

Mr. Dallas accepted the amendment.

Mr. Gowen moved to insert in the resolution after the word "resolved" the following: That it is the sense of the Convention that the Committee on Revision and Adjustment shall have power to alter the phraseology and correct the grammar of any section or article adopted by this Convention, without affecting or changing the substance of such section or article.

Mr. Dallas moved that the resolution be postponed for the present.

Agreed to.

ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES.

Mr. Corson offered a resolution that the Committee on the House drape the Hall, in order to soften the light and improve the acoustic properties of the Hall.

A considerable debate took place as to the expense of the improvement in which it was stated that the unanimous opinion of the reporters was that beyond half the distance of the house speakers could not be heard.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on House.

THE CENTENNIAL.

M. Littleton offered a preamble reciting the fact of the enactment of laws relating to the Centennial and the creation of a Centennial Board of Finance, with this resolution attached:

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be and they are hereby instructed to prepare and report to this Convention a proper article or section to be inserted in the constitution whereby the Commonwealth may become a subscriber or stockholder in said capital (of $10,000,000 for centennial purposes.—Rep.) and that the Legislature may authorize any city, county or borough, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in said corporation of the Centennial Board of Finance, and thus be nabled[to]aid in the success of the great event of the nineteenth century.

Referred to the Committee on Legislature.

A GOOD RULE.

Mr. DeFrance offered a resolution requiring bills to be read on three separate days in each branch of the Legislature, unless three-fourths of the members dispense with the rule. Referred.

THE REPORTERS.

Mr. Gowen offered a resolution that copies of such proceedings and public documents as are furnished to the members shall each morning be placed on the tables of the reporters of the press. Passed.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Mr. Broadhead offered a resolution that every telegraph company doing business in this State, under the laws thereof, shall maintain a public office in the State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock can be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books in which is to be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners, amount of their stock, amount paid in, the transfers, the assets and liabilities, and names and residences of officers. The directors are to make annually a report to the Auditor General of their receipts and expenditures, and that all charges for messages shall be uniform and pro rata according to air-line distance, and that legal process against any company may be served upon any operator at any station, and the wire, instruments, &c., be liable to seizure in any county where judgment may be awarded. Referred.

CORRECT.

Mr. Ellis offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation be instructed to examine into the propriety of making the punishment of fraud at election, hanging by the neck until dead, without benefit of clergy, benefit of executive clemency, or any benefit whatever. The resolution was referred amid much merriment.

THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS

submitted a report that the number of persons now employed in and about the convention was necessary to its convenience and comfort, and presented resolutions governing the payment of the employes, which were passed.

THE HOUSE

then went into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the second section of the report of the Committee on Legislature. This discussion was pending at the adjournment yesterday.

Mr. Black (Charles A.) took the chair.

The section provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Mr. Darlington argued at length against the charge, and declared that he did not want to part with the old custom, unless he could hear of something more favorable about the new system.

Mr. Darlington concluded by offering this amendment to the section:—Strike out the words "two years" and insert in lieu thereof the word "annually."

Mr. Buckalew—If we are to have annual sessions hereafter it will be a great advantage, indeed, that the members of the House shall serve at least during two sessions. Twenty-four months is a short period of time in the rapid progress of modern events. But as that is a question for future argument, I will now say that my judgment is clear and decided against the amendment which has been proposed by the gentleman from Chester, Mr. Darlington. I will stand by this portion of the report of the Legislative Committee, in the full conviction that it would be one of the most salutary changes which we can propose to the people in amending the Constitution of our State.

Mr. Carter declared that that people was best governed which was least governed. One session would be amply sufficient in his judgment to meet the legitimate requirement of legislation where it may be called in to further the business of this Commonwealth. We legislate entirely too much, and would be great gainers in placing some restriction upon the sessions of the Legislature. He did not favor the amendment.

Mr. Howard believed we should do everything in our power to elevate the character of our representatives. He favored a term of two years, as tending towards such an improvement, but wanted a continuance of the system of annual sessions.

The committee then arose and asked leave to sit again to-morrow. Agreed to. Adjourned.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.

Convention met at noon. The attendance was slim, barely a quorum being present.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, and Mr. Russell, of Bedford, presented memorials of citizens against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. White, of Indiana, presented a resolution making seven members a quorum of a committee of fifteen. Not agreed to.

Mr. Baily Perry moved that the Committee upon improving the accoustic properties, first report to the Convention hte probable cost of the improvement. Agreed to.

APPORTIONMENT.

By W. H. Smith, Allegheny—*Resolved*, That the Committee on Suffrage and Representation—or the proper Committee—be directed, after the number shall have been determined, to apportion the Senators and Representatives of the State, and also to make a Congressional apportionment.

FRAUD ON THE LEGISLATURE.

By Mr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia—That the Judiciary Committee be and they are hereby instructed to inquire and report in what way it is practicable to provide in the Constitution a method of judicially ascertaining whether acts of Assembly have been passed by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation practiced upon the Legislature, and that acts so passed may be declared null and void.

RIGHTS OF CRIMINALS.

By Mr. Wherry, Cumberland—That the appropriate committee inquire what accused persons and criminals may justly be deprived of, and what constitutional provision, if any, is needed to preserve for them those individual rights which the State is bound to respect.

The Committee on Industrial Interests and Labor asked to be discharged from the consideration of certain resolutions, including the sale of intoxicating drinks. Agreed to.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole upon the report of the Committee on Legislature.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

The pending question was an amendment, offered by Mr. Darlington, of Chester, to the second section of the Constitution, making the sessions of the Legislature annual instead of biennial, as reported by the committee.

Mr. George W. Biddle said that the change the committee asked was a radical one. While mere antiquity could never be urged in support of an existing evil, yet we should be careful of a crude and ill advised change of long usage, unless the usage was proved to be evil.

Mr. Biddle reviewed at length the argument that annual sessions created annual elections, and that it was not good policy to hold frequent elections on account of their damaging tendency. The objection came, he thought, with an ill grace from gentlemen who had voted in the Convention in favor of an additional election to be held in the spring. Mr. Biddle argued at great length against the proposed change, and in favor of the continuance of annual sessions.

Mr. McAllister, of Centre, followed in favor of biennial sessions as the only cure for the evil of special or local legislation.

Mr. Landis, of Blair, pursued a similar tone of argument.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Minor, of Crawford, in favor of, Judge Walker, of Erie, who opposed the amendment.

He took a different view of the subject, and did not agree to the propositions of the Committee or to the amendment offered by Mr. Darlington. He wanted annual sessions and did not desire to see the people deprived of the rights which they enjoy under the present Constitution.

Mr. Landis, of Blair, moved that the Committee rise and report progress, to sit again on Monday in Committee of the Whole.

New York Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, January 24.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day a report was made fixing the Gubernatorial term at three years, requiring the Governor to be thirty years of age; also, providing that two-thirds of all the members elected to each House shall be necessary to pass a bill over a veto.

An amendment was offered making free schools a constitutional provision.

Discredit Mobilier.

Judge Kelley Cross-Examines Oakes Ames.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—At the sitting of Poland's Credit Mobiller Committee this morning, the representative of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley cross-examined Oakes Ames. The witness reiterated his testimony that he held as property of Kelley, ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. They became Kelley's property in 1868, whon he paid for them. The dividends witness also held for Kelley; he also held for him ten shares of Union Pacific stock, which came into his hands early in 1868.

Besides Credit Mobilier stock witness holds for Kelly thirty or forty shares of Union Pacific stock and some income bonds.

Mr. Kelley then examined Ames as follows:

Question—Can you furnish the Committee with the list of

The Property you Hold for Me?

Answer—Yes, sir, I think I can by to-morrow.

Q.—How did I pay you for Credit Mobilier stock.

A.—In the first place you were to pay me $1,000 for stock and interest.

Q.—Did I ask you for Credit Mobilier stock or did you ask me to take it?

A.—I don't remember now, but I know you took it; I had loaned you money prior to the Credit Mobilier investigation.

Q.—How soon can you deliver my ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock and dividends.

A.—(Ames producing the certificates of Credit Mobilier stock from his pocket)—I can deliver them now, sir, and the dividends you can have soon.

Kelley—Hand them to the chairman with a list of the dividends for my use.

Ames (handing the certificates to Judge Poland)—If you say you don't own them, I don't see how you are entitled to the dividends.

Kelley—But you say I do own them, and I intend to make use of them.

Ames—Certainly, sir; that is what I agree to perfectly.

Q.—When I receive these from the Chairman, will I, or not, be your debtor?

A—Yes; for $750.

Q—How does that come?

A—If you receive all the dividends and I don't take my pay, you will owe me the $750 I loaned you. The Credit Mobilier stock was all paid for by the first dividend of the bonds and the cash dividend in the June following.

A Check Marked W. D. K.

Q—Did you ever hand me a check marked W. D. K.?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Were there any other checks except those marked W. D. K. and S. C.?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—How many?

A.—I can't tell. I see J. F. Wilson endorsed his and Patterson his.

Ames to Kelley—You don't deny having received $329, do you?

Kelley—No, sir, I don't deny having received the money, but I do deny having received the check alluded to by Ames; I cannot remember of having received it, and I do not believe I received it. To the best of my knowledge and belief I did not receive it. I have always regarded as a loan the amounts I received from Ames.

Ames—Didn't you ask me repeatedly when you would get any

More Dividends on That Stock?

A.—No, sir; did not remember of giving Ames a note or receipt.

Questions by Ames—What was said when I handed you $150?

A.—I cannot tell; I had asked you a few days before for a loan.

Ames said that Kelley had asked him about the dividends in stock.

N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, was re-called, and explained how the business of his office was conducted, the private accounts being kept with each of the members, as they frequently sent drafts home, &c. He produced the books and under date of June 24, 1868, pointed out the entry of $329, paid on a check marked W. D. K., and signed Oakes Ames! He also produced a check, and testified that he believed it was in the handwriting of Ames.

Attempt to Break Down the Testimony of Ames.

Judge Kelley denied that he had had a meeting with Colfax, Patterson and Garfield last evening to determine upon the course they should pursue to break down the testimony of Ames. Colfax, he stated, left the city at ten o'clock yesterday for Trenton, N. J.

Messrs. Dilon and Thos. B. Cheney, clerks in the office of the Sergeant-at-arms of the House were examined as to the checks, and the entries of the former who is cashier of the office testified that he would have paid a check marked M. D. K. or S. C. to Ames, if he had handed it in. Ames made a deposit of $10,000 to his private account in June, 1868.

Ames—Will you turn to the book and see if a check for $532 is charged to Colfax.

The witness—It is, but I see nothing to the credit of his account except mileage and salary; saw no credit to the account of Colfax of the $1,200 check.

L. L. Crounse, correspondent of the New York *Times*, was the next witness.

He testified that he had quite

A Number of Conversations with Ames

on the subject of this investigation—at least five or six times; had a conversation with him about the 7th day of January; thought it was after Colfax made his statement before the Committee.

By Colfax—Did he say he heard my statement?

A.—I think he did; I am not certain as I alluded to the statement myself. I got the impression that he had heard it.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—We had a general conversation, and I called his attention to the fact that your statement did not agree with his testimony in the beginning.

In response he made a general remark, and I believe he said he had no record, but always carried in his head these matters; I think he said he presumed Colfax was about correct; I did not understand him to say he carried things in his head entirely; my recollection is that he said Colfax is probably correct; he said nothing about twelve hundred dollars.

Ames—Did I tell you Colfax's statement was substantially or

Probably Correct?

A.—I think so; I think you said probably correct.

Ames—I said nothing of the kind.

Crounse—Then I must say that I will have to withdraw my confidence in your statements you made in regard to others.

The Lying "Times."

Ames—In your dispatches to yesterday's *Times*, did you state the facts as they occurred before the committee? They were a direct contradiction of the testimony; that is all I know of the character of your dispatches.

Crounse—My dispatches to the *Times* have been very fair.

Ames—Yes, generally, but that one yesterday was very unfair and very untruthful.

Judge Poland—Where was this conversation with Ames?

A—I think it was at his seat in the House.

Witness inferred from what Ames said that he had kept no record of the transaction between himself and Colfax.

Q—Now, what is your recollection as to the precise words Ames used?

A—My best recollection is that he used the words, "probably correct."

Ames—Well, this is no proof in the case as far as I can see either for or against.

Judge Poland to Ames—If you desire to make a statement in reference to the conversation between yourself and Crounse, you can do so now.

Ames—Oh, I had no conversation with him; it was a mere casual conversation with him, and I did not say five words. I don't remember of saying anything to him about Colfax.

Judge Poland—You knew he was newspaper reporter?

A—Yes, sir.

Kelley to Ames—Do the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee, subject to my order, bear any portion of the dividends under the Oakes Ames contract?

Ames—Yes sir; they are entitled to all the dividends.

Kelley—I desire to say, Mr. Chairman, that you will please

Hold Them to My Order.

Colfax inquired of Ames why he did not cross-examine him about that check when he gave his testimony.

Ames—I did not want to bring it out; I wanted to let you off as easy as I could; I was in hopes it would not come out.

Ames to Colfax—Did you receive the $1,200?

Colfax—I did not.

Colfax then requested Ames to produce his private memorandum book.

Ames replied he did not have it with him, but he had

Refreshed His Memory

during the recess, and brought with him such extracts from it as he thought necessary.

Ames then read therefrom entries showing the amounts paid to various members, which were put in evidence on Wednesday.

Colfax—In the conversation at Wormley's did I not tell you I had never received any dividends?

A.—I don't recollect.

Mr. Niblack suggested that the investigation was involving the character of a number of gentlemen, and if all this questioning was to continue, he hoped the gentlemen accused would be allowed counsel.

Judge Poland—Well if we have lawyers here we will have to go all over the matter again.

Colfax—Mr. Ames in your private memorandum book which I hope the Committee have brought here, have you the names of the members of Congress when you let them have stock.

A—Yes sir?

Q—Will you tell me when you made that check, which you say you paid me, payable to S. C., when you made the one you say you gave to Allison payable to W. B. Allison.

A—I can't say; for some of the dividends I did not put in any names.

Q—Did I give you any receipt for this check?

A—No, Sir, it never belonged to me.

Q—Have you ever told me during the past four years that I was the owner of this stock?

A—I don't know whether I did or not; I know of nobody that has told me in the last four years that

I Own My Own Hat.

(Laughter); I do not understand your version of the affair at all; I gave you the check and HERE IS THE PROOF OF IT BY THE BOOKS. WHAT IS THE USE OF TRYING TO GET AROUND IT, OR OVER IT?

Colfax—Where was I when you gave me the check, in the chair or on the floor?

Ames—Oh, I don't know, I can't remember that.

Colfax to the Committee—I repeat exactly as I stated before, that I never received a dollar on any account from Credit Mobilier; I never saw this check, and don't know whether it was signed by O. Ames or Oakes Ames; why he made this check payable to S. C., I cannot imagine; I could not have added to my income $1,200 without remembering something about it; during the whole of this four years, he has never proposed to pay me anything, and never told me I was the owner of the stock. I told him I would not buy into a lawsuit, and that ended the matter between us.

Ames—The check for $532 74 completed your payment for the stock.

Judge Poland, to Colfax—Do you admit that you gave him a check for $532 74?

A Reluctant Admission.

Colfax—I suppose so; I thought at the time I was paying him $500 for my purchase and interest, but did not understand that this completed the transaction: I understood that the dividends had been earned and were unadjusted, and would go to make up the balance due from me, but did not understand that they completed the purchase.

He did not remember of Ames saying anything about selling the bonds; when the $500 were paid by witness he had the impression that the proceeds from those bonds when sold would go to complete the purchase; he supposed he did pay Ames the $532 by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, but was confident that he never received any check for $1,200 from Ames either payable to S. C. or Schuyler Colfax, or any amount whatever; he supposed the check marked S. C., was some memorandum of Ames by which he

Settled the Matter:

after he (Colfax) told him he would have nothing to do with the stock, and would not buy into a law suit, he had never received a certificate of stock and no proceeds from it; he had endeavored since he had been Speaker of the House and Vice President of the United States to make his salary and his private income pay his bills, and had been in the habit of making, every month or two, a statement of his financial condition, but had never preserved these statements; if the committee would examine the checks in the First National Bank where he kept his account, they would see that he always wrote his name on the back of the checks without being asked whether payable to order or bearer. The singularity about this matter was that Ames stated this check was payable to S. C., and others received checks payable in their name.

Colfax Completely Cornered.

Ames—Mr. Colfax, did I not render you a statement of bonds received as dividends, and you gave me that $532 check for the balance due?

Colfax—No, sir; there might have been a slip of paper, a memorandum of $532 due, I am not certain about that

Ames—I ask you if I did not give you a statement showing a credit derived from the sale of bonds?

Colfax—I deny it.

Ames—I am sorry to hear you.

Colfax—You told me some dividends had been earned, but were unadjusted.

Ames—If he denies it, and says he did not, I don't want to ask him any more questions; that is enough for me.

Colfax read from the former testimony of Ames, and asked him what he meant when he said: "I do not know whether he or I own the stock."

Ames—I understood

You Owned it and Wanted Me to Own it.

Ames further testified that he called on Colfax the night before he (Ames) made his first statement before the Committee, and asked him (Colfax) if they understood each other.

Colfax said "you will testify to the truth," and he (Ames) replied, "certainly I am going to do that."

He now supposed that Colfax had got an idea from the testimony of Crounse that he (Ames) was going to testify the same as Colfax.

Colfax again read from the testimony of Ames, and asked him how he made certain parts of his testimony there agree with what he had testified since?

Ames—I have refreshed my memory since from my books and the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Don't Think You Can Swear Hard Enough

there to get out of it, either. I remember all now and have the vouchers.

Colfax to Judge Poland—I rest the case, sir.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—At the sitting of the Poland committee to-day, the examination of Oakes Ames was continued.

Logan Credited with the "Fashionable Amount."

By Mr. Poland—Upon the book of the Sergeant-at-Arms containing the list of checks charged to Ames is one for $329. What was that check given for?

Ames—It was a fashionable amount in those days.

Question.—Will you state the transaction you had with Logan and for what that check was given?

A. Logan agreed to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. I made up a statement showing the balance due him, and gave a check for $329 due him. After that he gave me back the money, with interest. I prefer that you summon Logan, and not take my statement alone.

Q. At what time was the contract made between you and Logan?

A. I think it was in December, 1867.

Q. He paid no money?

A. No, sir, only the $329 he returned to me with interest.

Q. He paid you nothing at the time of making the contract?

A. No.

B. You received the bond with his stock and sold them?

A. Yes.

Q And afterwards the money dividend?

A. Yes.

Q And after deducting the amount due you it left a balance of $329 due him?

A. Yes, sir. I remember that the same as I do all the rest.

Q. Did Logan ever receive anything more?

A. No, sir. He paid me back the $329, with interest; I think the interest amounted to two or three dollars; I can't remember dates and amounts exactly, but much prefer that you will call Logan.

Q What was said about rescinding the contract when the money was refunded by him?

A. I don't know what was in his mind at the time.

Q. When he paid you back the $329, was it the understanding that the stock remained as yours?

A. Yes.

Q So Logan made nothing?

A. No, only he had his name carried by a check for $329.

Q. That is all there is in this transaction?

A. Yes.

Witness, on interrogation by Mr. Merrick, said he thought the first propositions came from Logan to him in a general way there were a great many people who thought it was going to be a profitable enterprise; thought he promised in the latter part of October, 1867, to let persons have the stock assigned to him by the company which was to carry out the engagements previously made; he thought he had promised some gentlemen in Congress stock prior to December, 1867, as he had been trying to get persons interested in the Union Pacific Road and Credit Mobilier; had sacrificed some of his own stock in order to fulfil engagements he had previously made. When he found he could get more stock from the company to fulfil those engagements, he did so, could not remember if he had any

Conversation with Colfax

in letting him have Credit Mobilier stock prior to December 1867; did not think he had any such conversation with Wilson. Mr. Patterson said he had spoken to witness previously, but witness could not remember; thought he had a conversation with Bingham and Scofield, but not remember as to Messrs. Garfield and Kelly.

Judge Poland—I understand, Mr. Ames, you have some further papers which passed

Between Yourself and Patterson.

Ames—I have.

Ames then read the following receipts:

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1868.

Received of Oakes Ames eighteen hundred dollars on account of dividends received by him as trustee on stock held for my account.

(Signed,) J. W. PATTERSON.

Q.—Did you see him sign?

A.—I wrote the receipt and he signed it.

Ames then read the following:

BOSTON, May 6, 1862.

Received of Oakes Ames for two hundred shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, seven hundred and fifty-seven and twenty-four hundredths dollars in cash on account of Credit Mobilier stock.

There is still due on the transaction thirty shares of stock on the Credit Mobilier of America, two thousand dollars in Union bonds of the Union Pacific Railway.

(Signed.) J. W. PATTERSON.

Witness said this paper was in his handwriting, but Patterson signed it in his presence. The $1,800 check was given Patterson on the Sergeant-at-arms; the other is on final settlement. Witness here handed in

A Letter

written to him by Patterson. He received several others, which he destroyed. This letter was written since this investigation commenced. He wanted me to make my testimony conform to it. I had lots of conversation with Patterson.

The letter was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1873.

Hon. Oakes Ames.

MY DEAR SIR:—The facts in regard to

Continued on Sixth Page.

STEELE'S STRATEGY.

BIGELOW'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED IN SELECT BRANCH.

"UNCLE TOM'S" POLICY CONSIDERED.

Republican Protest Against the "Reign of the Family"—Popinjay Pearson, McCarthy, Chambers. "Id Hoc Genus," Apologise for the Nephew—The Ayes and Nays—The Patriots who were Captivated by "Uncle Tom" and "Our Chris"—Democrats Joining their Fortunes with a Ring too Rotten for Decent Republicans—A Big Mess of Pottage Coming—"Men who Sneeze When Steele takes Snuff."

Shall not the fiercely practical
Find out some day that nothing pays but truth,
Served whether on the gory battle field,
In work obscure done honestly, or *voting*
Truth unpopular, or good deeds
Wrought for good's sake, mindless of results?

Yesterday afternoon after one of the most exciting debates that ever took place in Councils, the nomination of Bigelow for City Solicitor was confirmed in Select Branch by a vote of 33 to 27. The dense crowd that choked up the lobbies and entrance to the muncipal building during the afternoon sufficiently attested the popular interest taken in the contest. The Ring, notwithstanding they had brought their appliances to work on the weak, the vacilating and the refactory, yet felt an aversion to facing the music, and evinced in more ways than one a desire for postponement. There was some fear, accompanied with trembling, lest the "pins should not be properly fixed up." It was known who had sold themselves for one influence or another, and promised to stand by the recommendation of the committee, but there were some few whose promises were looked upon with distrust, and consequently, the feeling among the "royal family" was painfully anxious. "Our Chris" was on hand and did wonders with that Colfaxian smile. Tom Phelps dropped his quill and let the duties of the Assessor's office go to the dogs for a while in order to keep a "look after the interests of those who had looked after his." 'Our Fred" and several of the other nephews did Yeoman service in the corridors, while McCarthy allayed the fears of the family by the assurance that "that letter" would do the business. As Sairy Gamp would say "things was somewhat confuged."

After disposing of the appropriations for '73, Col. Phillips, chairman of the Finance Committee reported the action of that body, recommending Thos. S. Bigelow for City Solicitor. Alf Pearson jumped to his feet, and by moving the ayes and nays without debate, endeavored to press the matter to a speedy termination. But Council would not hear of this, and it was evident there were some "vials of wrath about to be uncorked.

MR. E.P. JONES

was the first who entered the list against the nomination, which he characterized as one unfit to be made. He had no aversism to Mr Biglow personally, but when the ring presume to offer a young legal fledgling as the law officer of the city of Pittsburgh, he felt in the interest of the tax payers and for the sake of the great and intricate questions sought to be trifled with, that the nomination ought to be opposed. The Supreme Court had recently ruled that a party who employed an inexperienced attorney could not recover for any mistake or malpractice as it was presumed that in important cases the best experience should have been obtained. Here we are offered at the dictation of a ring it is said, a young man who never had a case in court, and who would have to grapple with the most difficult legal questions and with some of the ablest legal minds at this bar. He opposed the nomination in committee, and he would oppose it here. It was presumption to make such a nomination. Every year contracts are to be drawn up and opinions given, which, if wrong, might involve the city in the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. J. then remarked that if the nomination was confirmed, an act of Assembly should be passed during the Regency until Mr. B. had obtained the proper legal development [applause and laughter.] The speaker continued at considerable length, demoustrating the impropriety of the nomination of Bigelow.

MR. BURGWIN

followed, and expressed the greatest consideration personally for Mr. Bigelow, whom he respected as much as anybody in his proper place. But speaking with a full appreciation of the solemnity of his oath he felt that it would be a kindness to Mr. Bigelow to oppose, and if possible, defeat his election, as he felt that the interests of the city would be jeopardized.

He felt, as a member of the bar, that it was a very disagreeable duty to take exceptions in this way, but his duty to his constituents was paramount. He called upon members to say if they could place their hands upon their hearts and say if this man was qualified for this position. The passage of an ordinance which proved to be injudicious might be repealed or amended, but when we put a man like this into that office we perform a grave act not easily remedied. In the last year the water commission had contracts for hundreds of thousands of dollars. The question of bonds involves hundreds of thousands of dollars, and all the great affairs of the city and its contracts, in which hundreds of thousands of dollars are involved, and an experienced attorney should be confided with the business.

He had heard that this young man would be assisted by an eminent attorney, but the gentleman whose name had been mentioned in this connection denied that he had any idea of doing any such thing.

Col. Phillips belonged to the minority and had voted for Mr. Slagle. Some time before Mr. Slagle had told him that he could not keep the office at the then present salary. He had favored the raising of the salary, and urged Mr. Slagle to be continued, but he thought there might be able lawyers, although they did not practice in court.

J. R. McCune would vote freely for any competent man; not for Mr. Slagle especially, but he had inquired of other attorneys after the nomination was made and learned that the young man had no experience. It was necessary that the city should have an experienced man for solicitor.

Mr. Chambers thought young lawyers were the best to run around to get witnesses. He tried it once himself and the young lawyer beat the old one all to smash. [Sarcastic laughter.]

Mr. Lloyd said it was a mere matter of business with Council. If he to-day had to employ an attorney for himself he would not engage this young man. He thought the Finance Committee had made a mistake, and he could not indorse it.

Mr. Laufman, as a business man, indorsed what Mr. Lloyd had said.

Mr. McCarthy made a speech about "rings," and suggested that the raising of the salary of the solicitor was a "ring" movement in the interest of Slagle. The charges against Mr. Bigelow were cruelty intensified. He was the equal of the man he defeated. He remarked that Bigelow was a good lawyer in the opinion of some lawyers, whose names it would be charity not to mention in connection with some of those who had just addressed them. The speaker then read a correspondence between W. C. McCarthy, Esq., and Geo. Shiras, Esq.; in which the latter pronounced Bigelow a man of

"SOME JUDGMENT!"

and legal experience.

Mr. Littell repelled the charge that a ring had raised the salary of the office for the benefit of any man. It was done in the interest of the city, in order to get the best man that could be had. He thought if the young man had ability, it was nevertheless the duty of councils to wait till it has developed before they gave him the office. Had the party anything to say against the young man? He now came to the charges of the "ring," which was a question which he never approached without a feeling of hatred and disgust. The gentlemen (McCarthy) who stated there was "always a dirty and a clean end to a stick," knew that to be a fact better than it could be known by anybody else in the councils. The ring could be found in Municipal hall among

THE UNCLE AND NEPHEWS

in there and about the custom house building.

Mr. Kirk would vote against Mr. Bigelow because he was not a $5,000 man. Nor would he vote for a man who required certificates of character and written opinions as to his legal character. The ring was on the other side. Men over there were afraid to vote against Bigelow because they had been threatened with legislation at Harrisbuag if they did.

Mr. Waring thought we ought to stand by the nomination in order to encourage the young man.

Mr. Goldthorp got indignant at Mr. Kirk's allusion to a "craven," and with lofty scorn protested that he would vote for Bigelow.

MR. SEELY,

in a wheezy, asthmatic voice and a smile that was child-like and bland, remarked, "My sympathy goes out to young men." That's all.

ALF PEARSON

was the last speaker, and he tried hard to create the impression that he had been a Slagle man, until he heard poor Bigelow abused, and then, poor fellow, being always in favor of the "under dog" in a fight, his sympathies got the better of his judgment, and he would now vote for Bigelow. As Shakespeare would say (*vide* Henry xiii):

You were ever good at sudden commendations, Alfred. But know, I come not to hear such flattery now, and in my presence. They are *too thin* and base to hide offences.

Alfred, like all "eleventh hour" recruits, tried to make up in intensity what he lacked in time, and among the other reasons which he offered for voting for Bigelow, he said "Tommy had an office next door to his." That ought to be conclusive to any man's mind, but Alf. was evidently bound to go the whole hog while his hand was in. He therefore with excellent taste began to make reflections on the legal ability of Messrs. Burgwin & Jones, and even went so far as to say to the Brother Littel that he was opposed to the

FAMILY

because the Ring did not purchase their whisky from the establishment of the gentleman from the Twenty-first ward. This was an official admission that the ring "drinks," whereas the public were under the impression it was a branch of the Temperance Alliance.

The call for the ayes and nays being sustained, the clerk proceeded to call the roll with the following result:

In Favor of the "Royal Family."

AYES.

Republicans Who Succumbed to the Party Lash.	
J. N. Atkinson.	Joseph Marshall.
Gi. M. Chalmers.	E. A. Montooth.
David Chess.	A. G. McCandless.
M. F. Dannals.	W. C. McCarthy.
Alex Chambers.	Wm. McClurg.
M. M. Darling.	A. L. Pearson.
C. S. Fetterman.	Wm. Phillips.
John Fratich.	C. J. Schultz.
L. M. Goldthorpe.	C. B. Seeley.
J. B. Hains.	H. M. Smith.
Ed House.	"Dick" Thompson
W. M. Hunter.	R. S. Waring.
F. C. Milne.	John Wilson.
	J. M. Jones.
Democrats Bowing to the Ring.	
J. A. Elder.	Bernard Rafferty.
A. W. Foster, Jr.,	J. F. Rimmick.
J. T. Galvin.	J. O'Neil.
Republicans	27
Democrats	6
Total	33

Opposed to the Royal Family.

NAYS.

REPUBLICANS.—John Adams, David Aiken, F. B. Atterbury, G. A. Brown, S. Deitrich, F. Dorrington, W. Doyle, Georgs Duncan, R. G. Herron, E. P. Jones, David Kirk, P. H. Laufman, H. Loyd, James Littell, J. R. McCune, N. McDonald, J. C. Rayburn, J. W. Riddell, John Shipton, Robert Watson—20.

DEMOCRATS.—Hill Burgwin, Joseph Hays, Thomas Kernab, Robert Liddell, S. McMahon, J. D. Scully, Peter Zern—7.

ABSENT.

J. Ahl, Democrat; R. B. Brown, Republican; W. J. Friday, Republican; Charles Jeremy, Republican; James Lally, Democrat; S. Morrow, Republican; J. B. Murray, Republican; J. P. McKee, Republican; Jacob Och, Independent; Anton Schmidt, Democrat; J. F. Walters, Republican; Dr. Gross, Republican. Total, 12.

HOW THE RESULT WAS OBTAINED.

As a number of those who voted "aye" with the Ring are rather new in the business we present below a few of the

CONSIDERATIONS

which are currently reported to have influenced this modern order of patriots.

Dr. McCandless has always been considered a chronic growler with the Ring, but his change of base has nothing to do with a bill in prepration in the Legislature, in which the office of coroner is to be filled hereafter by a physician; and it is hinted pretty broadly that Dr. McCandless Jr. is booked by the ring for the situation.

Pearson is a suffering patriot who has been desirous of making his peace with the ring for some time back, and he wants to get his mouth to the official teat once more. That's what's the matter with him. He remarks about voting for Biglow from

SYMPATHY

may be disposed of thusly. A man gives charity for sympathy; but no man outside of a lunatic asylum does business, and business under the solemnity of an oath, from sympathy. Mr. McCarthy is another gentleman who has been out

"IN THE COLD"

politically for some time, and would like to have even a sight of the "Promised land."

The price of Mr. Elder's "mess of pottage" is rumored, in quarters, where "light" is obtained, to be the fixing up of the First ward contested election all right.

Mr. Rafferty is under obligations to Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Magee for "little favors" not necessary to mention, and Mr. Wilson has been taking some advice from a near relative in the fire department. Mr. Seely is another gentleman who has suddenly got on good terms with the ring. The fact that Mr. Slagle was employed as an attorney by Mr. Negley to attend to a case about the Casper Negley property, and the fact that Mr. Seeley has avowed this as a reason of his opposition to Mr. Slagle, are things worth remembering on great National Holidays like the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the election of Solicitor Bigelow, &c. But why prolong this list? Does not the wayfaring man though a fool know how the "old thing works?"

The individual who could have set on the Custom House steps on Saturday last and witnessed the number of Councilmen who visited little Boss Tweed in his private appartments, and who get their "backbone" rubbed, and not learn a lesson in "fixing things," most assuridly would never do to found a "royal family," like the dynasty of Steele. In considering the motive of those who owed he suppliant knee to the "royal family," would it ever be supposed that these gentlemen had stood up in their places and taken the following oath which is supposed to mean something besides "you tickle my back and I'll scratch your elbow:"

OATH.

DO YOU SWEAR BY ALMIGHTY GOD, THE SEARCHER OF HEARTS THAT YOU WILL SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND THAT YOU WILL PERFORM THE DUTIES OF COUNCILMAN TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY, SO HELP ME GOD.

The last line changed so as to read, "So help me Tommy Steele" would be a more appropriate form for some of the political traders and traffickers, who "know how it is themselves."

In pleasing

CONTRAST

to all this is the action of those members of Council who would not be bullied and could not be seduced with the wiles of the reigning family." Of a verity—

He who seeks the truth and trembles
At the dangers he must brave,
Is not fit to be a Freeman;
He at least is but a slave.

He who hears the truth and places
Its high promptings under ban,
Loud may toast of all that's manly,
But can never be a *man*.

The time, the occasion, and the public interest demand that the efforts of this ring to extend their sway be met by organization, and by a determination to purge the body politic of a tribe of officials who are brazen enough to seek to quarter their family on every paying office in the city. It is creditable, therefore, in such a crisis to find Republicans throwing party to the winds of heaven, and daring to be free citizens, and to have souls and opinions of their own. But the iniquity is not yet consummated. The Common Branch of Councils has yet to pass on the matter, and "pressure," high pressure, will be immediatel brought to bear in favor of the young man who thinks the law department of a great and growing city can be run as easily as a Second ward election. No ordinary responsibility rests with the Common Council, and the people look to it to do its whole duty.

Be thou like the noble Ancient,
Scorn the threat that bids thee fear;
Speak!—No matter what betide thee,
Let them speak, but make them *hear*.

A Safe Bank.

In the East Liberty Savings and Deposit Bank not only the capital of the bank, but also every stockholder is individually liable for all deposits. The following is a list of the most prominent among the stockholders, and shows that funds left there are well secured: Thos. Davidson, Esq., F. B. M'Connell, Jos. McConnell, Hon. Thos. Mellon, Robert McAdams, C. Strahley, David Blair, John Schusler, John Graeyred Neadhammer, Jacob Hartman, Wm. S. Denison, Wm. Schusler, John Lusk, S. A. Denison, L. F. Stewart, A. L. Denison, Geo. G. Negley, Louis Fundis, Martin Kessler, Jas. R. Mellon, Rev. Wm. B. McIlvline, T. A. Mellon, Samuel Lusk, Wm. M. Denison Henry Williams.

They receive deposits in any amounts on the following favorable terms: On time deposits left for three months or more 6 per cent is allowed till withdrawn, and on transient deposits 3 per cent. on daily balances. No previous notice is required for withdrawal. Their banking house is located at the railroad station at East Liberty, and deposits may be made or withdrawn through T. Mellon & Sons, their city agents, whose banking house is in Mellon.s building, opposite City Hall, Smithfield street.

YESTERDAY morning, by express from Buffalo, a box arrived containing the remainder of the jewelry, &c., found in the possession of the men brought on Chief Irwin and Detective Cupples. Among the articles is the cross belonging to Mrs. Barton.

For Indigestion.

Dyspepsia, depression of spirit and general debility in their various forms also as a preventative against fevor and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Aulisaya Bark* is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Male by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York., and sold by all druggists. mwf

Dr. Reichenbach

Is proving his skill in a practical way. He offers to treat the worst cases of hernia or prolapsus uteri, however hopeless it may seem, and if at the end of three weeks the patient is not cured, to forfeit five hundred dollars in cash. Office No. 11 Market street. Patients from a distance will be provided for free of charge, while under his treatment.

Chapped Hands

and face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York

The World Does not Contain

A medicinal preparation which has obtained a more wide-spread and deserved popularity than the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Since its introduction to public notice more than twenty years ago, it has been constantly used for every kind of disease or injury to man or beast which can be affected by local application, and so far as its proprietors are aware, it has not failed in a single instant. After so long and successful a term of probation, who will have the hardihood to deny its pre-eminent claims to popular esteem.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	1 3⅝
United States 6s, 1881, bid	115⅜
United States 6s (Coupons)	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	114⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	116¼
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	114⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	115⅛
United States 10-40s	112⅝
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	113¼
Currency sixes	114
New 5 Per Cents	113¼

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, January 30, 1873.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. The demand for the leading articles was fair and sales regular. The suspension of navigation has interfered very materially with trade. Flour continues very firm. This, however, has been the situation for some time, the scarcity of good wheat being given as the prime cause. The country mills are reported scarce of wheat, and have to draw on this market for their supplies. Butter—The market is again dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Prices weak; in fact, the only demand was for strictly prime descriptions. Groceries are reported very firm. Coffees have advanced, while sugars and molasses were held very firm, at full rates. Apples are dull. Holders are again anxious to realize. Bacon in good supply, with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone no quotable change. There is a large amount of bulk meat in smoke houses that will soon be transformed into bacon.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,951
Wheat, sks	710
Butter, pks	62
Apples, bbls	60
Corn, sks	532
Barley, sks	2,953
Oats, sks	1,715
Rye, sks	230
Bacon, tcs	62
Bacon, pcs	1,250

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

HAY—The market remains dull, with more sellers than buyers; we quote nominally at $24, 26a28 per ton.

GROCERIES—The market was moderately active for the season. Coffees are held firmly at quotations. The same may be said of New Orleans molasses and sugars; we quote as follows:

SUGARS—Crushed 13¼c; granulated 13¼c; powdered 13⅛c. A coffee 12¼c; B 12¼c; ex. C 12c; C 11⅞c; Porto Rico 10½a 11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio 24c; fair 23c; good 24c; prime to choice 25½a26c; roasted in lb packages 27c; loose 26½c; Java 26a 27c.

SYRUPS—H & C 55c; Maryland 56c; B & E 50c; maple flavor 65c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 24c; Allspice 20c; Nutmeg $1 25; Cloves 35c; Ginger 25c.

RICE—Carolina 8½a9c; Rangoon 7¾a 8c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans 75a80c.

BUTTER—The market was a quiet one; buyers are again shy; sales are now made at a variety of prices, viz; superior to common 8a12c; medium to good 15a20c; prime to choice 25a28c; the better grades are the only ones favored.

BEANS—The supply was equal to the demand; the cufrent rates are $2 50a2 75.

BEESWAX—Dealers report sales at 34a40c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Demand and sales light at 4½a5c per pound; the latter for sacked.

POTATOES—Market dull but prices are no lower; we note sales in a jobbing way at 80a85c.

SEEDS—Are quoted as follows: Timothy $3 75a4 10; clover seed $5 25a5 37; flax seed in demand at $1 05.

BACON—Steady; s c hams 13½c; s c shoulders 7½c; plain do 6c; sides, rib and clear rib 8a8¼c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11¼c;

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, January 30, 1873.

REMARKS—The extremely cold weather seems to have put a stop to transactions in crude oil. The result is, we have a very dull market and no transactions here. The reports from the oil regions are unfavorable for sellers, the decline yesterday being from 10c to 14c per bbl. Prices here are nominal, 5¼a5¾c; Parker's $2 10 per bbl.

REFINED.

The market since our last has undergone no change. Buyers continue shy. The market has neither life nor activity. We quote nomihally free in cans, car load lots, at works 17¾c; 500 or 1,000 bbl lots could be obtained even lower.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm; stocks limited. Sales of City make at $1 95a2 00; country $1 85 a1 90.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 29.—The *Herald* says:

UPPER CREEK.

1,300 bbls spot	$2 25
500 bbls spot	2 22½
500 do regular	2 15

PARKER'S.

6 cars	2 15

Trade quiet at all points. Upper Road opened at $2 25 and fell off to $2 20a2 15; closed weak. On the Lower Road prices were nominally $2 20a2 25. Oil City nominally $2 40 and very sluggish. At Parker's the market was inactive at $2 10a2 15. Tidioute closed weak at nominally $2 12½ a2 15. The home refined market was nominally 13a13¾c in bulk and 16¾a17½c in barrels.

OIL CITY, January 29.—Market weak and dull at $2 40; Lower Creek $2 20; Upper Creek $2 20.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Januury 29.—Market stiff at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, January 29.—Market inactive; spot offering at $2 20a2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—Market quiet.

Standard White	21c
Crude,	8¼c
Cases	27c

NEW YORK, January 29.—Closing of the 28th. Market lower and prices nominal. Crude in bulk offering at 9¼c, without buyers. Refined held at 27c; sales of 4,000 bbls spot and February delivery 21c; 3,000 removed for March, 22c. Cases 27½c. Philadelphia very dull; sales of 2,000 spot at 21c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, January 30, 1873.

CATTLE.

The extreme cold weather seems to have interfered very materially with receipts; hence the stock to operate on was only a limited one. Our advices from the East, particularly New York, are not favorable for the lower grades, and as the principal portion of the stock consists of these grades, trade was far from being active. Good to prime cattle are in fair demand, though not as active as holders would like. The number of buyers on hand is not large. The entire offerings were 1,260 head; the shipments were 2,165 head. The current rates were:

PRICES:

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00a7 25
Extra 1,400 lb steers	6 50a6 75
Prime 1,300 lb steers	6 50a6 75
Prime 1,200 lb steers	6 00a6 25
Prime 1,100 lb steers	5 25a6 75
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 50a5 00
Common	3 75a4 00
Bulls	2 50a3 50

HOGS.

The season for large operations is drawing to a close. The result is a large falling off in transactions. The offerings are light. Prices have in consequence advanced very materially, and trade was active, hogs selling about as fast as they made their appearance. The market closed firm.

PRICES

Extra Philadelphia	$5 00a5 25
Prime "	5 10a5 20
Yorkers, prime smooth	5 20a4 50
Common	4 40a4 50
Light pigs	4 50a4 60

SHEEP.

The offerings being light, the market was a firm one, with a good demand, as is generally the situation when offerings are light. We note sales as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	6 50a7 00
Extra quality fine wool	7 00a7 75

Other sales were made at a variety of prices down to $4 per cwt.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, FRIDAY, January 30, 1873.

During the week ending yesterday the market was dull and flat, but prices were firm. There continues a fair inquiry, but nothing compared to what was anticipated, a result doubtless owing to the continued stringency in the money market. Manufacturers, too, complain of the unsatisfactory state of the goods market, maintaining that it is difficulty to get a new dollar back. There is very little wool coming into market, as the farmers and stock raisers are generally holding back for higher prices. The Eastern trade is quoted flat.

At home fleece wool may be generally stated at from 55c to 58c, tub washed at from 56c to 60c, according to quality. There is little prospect of a change in the market while the present cold snap continues, and the future may be put down as very indefinite.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The arrangements of the Syndicate for the negotiation of the five per cent. funded loan have so far progressed that the books of subscription will be opened in Europe and America, probably as early as Tuesday, February 4th to remain open no longer than three or four days. The strength and influence of the parties, who have the management of the negotiation render it more than likely that the same will be successfully completed within the time specified. It is, therefore, important that National Banks who are dependent upon United States Bonds as a basis for circulation should take such preliminary action as will secure for them the bonds they require. The bonds will be issued at par and accrued interest in gold or even exchange for any issue of five-twenties, the interest being adjusted to the date of exchange.

Money to-day active and dearer, ranging from 7 per cent. to 1-32, closing at 7 per cent.

Sterling firm at 9½.

Gold quiet and steady at 13⅜a14, closing at 13⅞a14; carrying rates 2a7 per cent.

Clearings, $51,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $239,000.

Governments opened at ⅛a¼ per cent. lower, and closed with a partial recovery.

State bonds quiet and steady.

Stock market quiet and somewhat irregular. Some stocks open strong and others weak. Atlantic and Pacific, C. C. & I. C., Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi and Northwestern preferred were the strongest, and Erie and N. Y. C. the weakest stocks. In latter dealings the Atlantic and Pacific acted independently of other shares; it ranged as follows: 38⅜ a38⅞a37½a37⅜a37. C. C. & I. C. ranged: 40½, 41⅛, 40¼, 40¾, and was the strongest stock on the list.

North West, preferred, ranged: 91, 92, 91.

Lake Shore: 95½, 95, 95⅛.

St. Paul: 53¾, 53.

Western Union: 84⅝, 83⅜.

Ohios: 48¾, 49¼, 48¾.

Rock Island: 113½, 113¾, 113⅛, 113¾, and 113¼.

The act of Congress confirming the grant of a million acres of land to this company became a law to-day without the approval of the President, the time allowed for the vetoing having expired.

Union Pacific ranged: 35⅛, 35⅝, 35¼, and Hartford and Erie, 9¾a9.

General market at the close showed a recovery from the afternoon decline.

Railroad bonds were quite active during the day and generally higher.

DRY GOODS.

The extremely cold weather was adverse to active trade movement, but some of the commission houses were well employed, making deliveries of prints, delaines and cotton goods. Utica wide bleached and brown shirtings are now up to 2½c per yard in first hands for all widths; medium colored prints and shirtings. Stripes in good request from agents. Lancaster fabrics sold ahead for two months. Manchester delaines opened by jobbers in spring colors at 20c. Percales fairly active in first hands. Kentucky jeans in better request. Woolens moved slowly and imported goods continued inactive.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 spring $1 25a1 25½; No. 3 do $1 11¼a1 12; rejected 98½c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 29⅝a30¼c; rejected 27¼a 27½c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 25½c. Rye quiet and unchanged in every respect; No. 2 68a68½c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect; fall No. 2 78a79c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $11 90 cash. Lard 7½c. Bulk metas quiet and unchanged in every respect; shoulders 4c; short rib middles 6¾c. Green hams firm at 7c for 20 lbs; 9c for 14 lbs. Dressed hogs—Demand fair, and market firm; heavy $4 65; light $4 85a5. Whisky held at 88c; no sales.

DIED.

CHEESMAN—On Wednesday, January 29th, at ½8 o'clock, a. m., WILLIAM N. CHEESMAN, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

KEALLY—On Sunday morning at 1:20 o'clock CHARLES, only son of Wm. and Elizabeth Keally, aged 5 years 9 months and 19 days.

COYLE—On Thursday, at 9 o'clock, M. A. SARAH COYLE, in the 66th year of her age.

Prostration Practice.

Luckily for the sick, the idea that it is necessary to reduce their bodily strength in order to cure them is fast dying out. Modern science recognizes the fact that disease is of itself more than sufficiently depressing to body and mind, and does not need to be assisted in its inroads upon the vital energy of the system by violent purgations and other debilitating mixtures. Prostration is, in short, "played out," and the practitioners who still cling to it are so few and far between that they cannot, like their predecessors of the same fatal school who flourished half a century ago, fill the graveyard with their victims. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in 1852 was the heaviest blow that the old practice of depletion had ever received, and from that time to the present, as the celebrity of the great vegetable invigorant has increased, the purging, blistering, bleeding, water gruel practice has declined. The effect of this famous preventative and remedy is to strengthen, build up, regulate and tranquilize, not to weaken, break down and violently disturb the system. It is a tonic, alterative and nervine, with a pure stimulant as its propelling and distributing agent. This stimulant diffuses the curative and life sustaining elements of the medicine through the whole organization, and then into contact with the sources of disease. Hence its cures of indigestion, constipation, bilious complaints, nervousness, languor, debility, low spirits, malarious disorders, &c., are complete and thorough, and as a protection against the ailment caused or aggravated by cold and damp it has no equal.

The Current of Life—The Blood.

Every particle of flesh, every nail, every hair, every nerve, every bone, and every tissue of the human body, receives its life and nourishment from the blood, which traverses the arteries and veins of that human body. If the source is impure and faulty, it will fail to renew and keep that body in health. Ulcers on the lungs, in the throat on the legs, in the nose and throughout the whole fabric, will appear not all at once, but in some, one place, in others at another place, until the whole crumbles to decay. Chronic disease will be established, and can only be removed by a careful and systematic course of medical treatment to restore the blood to its virgin plastic power. This can be done by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which contains more of life-renewing properties than any medicine known to man. A treatise of 32 pages can be had free, by addressing Dr. Keyser, at his medical office 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Price of Lung Cure $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 173 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 173 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. aug15-lyd&w

It was a day in mid-summer:
The boilrr had burst;
Four-and-thirty brave fellows
Lay mangled in the dust.

Our hearts melted with sorrow;
With lightening speed we sent.
Thinking only of the glad to-morrow,
If we found the Centaur Liniment.

Well, we found it at Lindsley's store, three mile away; but it did its work, saved pain, inflamation, amputation and suffering.

The Centaur Liniment always loss its work whether it be for scalds, bruises, rheumatism, stiff joints or lameness.

But this to us is an old story. Why will any suffer? Come all ye halt, lame and sore, and be healed for a dollar or fifty cents, and if you have'nt that then for nothing. We Know what the Centaur Liniment is, and will warrant it every time.

Cripples throw away their crutches and leap for joy. Horses neigh for it. When Centaur Liniment comes in the front gate, pain dies out at the window.

If you would sleep without pain, walk without limping—straighten out that crooked knee, unthose rheumatic-distorted fingers, or get rid of horrid neuralgia, just use the Centaur Liniment (White wrapper.)

The other kind (yellow wrapper) is just as effective upon your lame horses and mules. A wonder says one; a miracle, says another.

The article is selling as no other article ever sold and it only sells because it cures. See the certificates around the bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

Children cry for Pitcher's Castoria

—A substitute for Castor Oil. It assimilates the food, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It does not contain morphine, is pleasant to take, never gripes and never fails. The best physic known.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.